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ARCHITECTURAL
*Interior and
Exterior*
WOODWORK
Standardized



*The Permanent
Furniture for
Your Home*

The Curtis Companies

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TO the men and women of America who think of HOME as vital to real living, the soul-satisfying realization of the worthiest of all ambitions, something they not only dream about but will make sacrifices to obtain, and fight to preserve—this book is respectfully dedicated.

It expresses and pledges our best efforts as producers, and the whole-hearted co-operation of discriminating architects, dealers, and contractors, who approve, sell, and install CURTIS WOODWORK, to the end that there may be no disappointment—either at the time of building or later—in the use of “The Permanent Furniture for Your Home.”

CURTIS COMPANIES, INCORPORATED	Clinton, Iowa
CURTIS BROS. & COMPANY	Clinton, Iowa
CURTIS & YALE COMPANY	Wausau, Wis.
CURTIS-YALE-HOLLAND COMPANY	Minneapolis, Minn.
CURTIS SASH & DOOR COMPANY	Sioux City, Iowa
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CURTIS DOOR & SASH COMPANY	Chicago, Ill.
CURTIS DETROIT COMPANY	Detroit, Mich.
CURTIS DAYTON COMPANY	Dayton, Ohio

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1155
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The Center of Your World

IT has been said that there is no single house among all the millions that have been built that has not seemed to someone at some time the heart of all things and the end of all travel. *Your* home, too, will stand as the center of your world. Perhaps this book will help you realize some of your ambitions for that home.

This book is not an accident, not a speculation. It is evidence of the inherent good taste of American homebuilders. America has somewhat neglected its domestic architecture in the past, largely because the country is young. It is, generally speaking, without traditions—a most important element in any architectural expression. Even the immediate forefathers of the present generation have been, in many cases, veritable pioneers on the frontiers of civilization. There are hundreds of cities in our country today that were villages a generation ago. And they have grown by chance, without thought for the morrow in their planning or designing.

How many houses built twenty, yes, even ten years ago, would you want to own and live in today? Are not many of them “out of style”? Few of them have been designed to stand the severest test of all—the criticism of future generations. If the builders of those houses had chosen wisely and thoughtfully in the design of their dwellings, the remembrance of the beauty of their houses would endure long after the materials of which they are built have decayed. For it is characteristic of good architecture that it is always good; age only mellows its charm.

The Great War did much to hasten the movement for beautiful and adequate homes. It impressed upon everyone a deeper meaning of *home*. This resulted in (it would have been even more noticeable had the war lasted longer) the building of many garden cities and thousands of most attractive and substantial little homes in the congested industrial sections of the country.

The Curtis Companies, in an effort to realize their ambition to bring beautiful homes within the reach of all, have done the obvious thing and gone to the logical source for counsel and help—the leading architects of the country. Many of these men have generously collaborated with Trowbridge and Ackerman, of New York, specifically retained by the Curtis Companies, in developing the woodwork shown in this book and a large number of houses in which it can be used. Mr. Frederick Lee Ackerman, under whose direction the details of the work were done, served as Chief of Design of the Bureau of Housing of the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war.

The results of the collaboration of architects of standing with the Curtis Companies is shown in this book, which brings to *you*, no matter how small

or how large your house may be, the services of authorities in the designs of those items which are largely responsible for the architectural character of every house—its doors, windows, permanent furniture, stairways, trim, moldings, and exterior woodwork. Standardization and wide distribution, which make quantity production possible and practicable, enable the Curtis Companies to offer you this woodwork for your home at unusually low cost.

Standardization does not mean that all Curtis woodwork is produced "from the same mold." The details are designed in four different "expressions." That is to say, there are appropriate designs for four different types of houses: Colonial, Southern, English and Western. The characteristics of each of these architectural expressions are explained at length on pages 9, 15, 21 and 27. It is important for you to study how the details are designed to go together, for upon harmony in the woodwork will depend largely the success of your home.

The services of the Curtis Companies, and of authorities in designing small homes and the proper woodwork for them, are as easy for you to obtain as your local lumber dealer is accessible!

If there is no architect available to help you in working out your problems, the Curtis dealer will do it for you. He will give you sound advice on the advantages or disadvantages of using certain materials and information as to their relative cost and procurability. Tell him your ideas, your desires, your troubles. He is worthy of your confidence. His business is to help his customers build the kind of homes that become an increasing source of satisfaction.

When you have made your final decision and are ready to start building, your lumber dealer will refer you to a good builder to construct your home. The builder's task is to bring to concrete realization your dreams and plans for your home. You can save him labor and save yourself expense by using Curtis woodwork, which requires only a minimum of labor to install and finish. You can make his work easier and good results more certain by furnishing him plans that are completely detailed. He will build you a house that will endure.

If this book helps you to know and select correct architectural woodwork for your home, it will have done its part to help you obtain a home that will endure "as long as human work at its strongest can be hoped to stand." And the Curtis trademark, which appears on every article of Curtis woodwork, will symbolize to you, as time goes on, woodwork which helps immeasurably to make the center of your world, to you, the loveliest spot on earth.

*The Makers of Curtis Woodwork Guarantee
Complete Satisfaction to Its Users.
"We're Not Satisfied Unless You Are"*

CURTIS COLONIAL WOODWORK





Fenway C-702, a seven-room house, representative of the Colonial homes designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman expressly for the Curtis Companies.

The Spirit of the Colonial Home

THE Colonial home breathes of human associations, of family ties, of fireside happiness. It possesses the spirit of the hearth. It is a home of beauty—and there can be no rest without beauty. Colonial architecture is an American interpretation of what is known in England as Georgian architecture. It is generally recognized as the one distinctive American architectural expression.

The characteristics of the Colonial house are above all, simplicity, symmetry and quiet dignity, and generally its plan is regular and in the form of a rectangle; consequently it is an economical house to build.

Among the principal features of the Colonial house is the simple roof, with its relatively narrow cornice made up of well-formed moldings. The dormers are always small and few in number. There is a certain primness about the Colonial house which results from its nicely spaced windows, its well studied details, and the ever-important consideration that it apparently never strives for effect. It is a straightforward solution of an architectural problem.

The architectural details—doors, windows, and woodwork—of the Colonial home contribute much to its entrancing beauty. Because of their subtle appeal to the eye these things must be seen to be appreciated. The longer you study the Colonial designs in this book the more you will admire their truthful, delicate, simple, dignified character.

The doorway is always the focal center of the Colonial home. It is the most important element of the facade. Shutters are used on the windows and are invariably painted to contrast with the house. The windows exhibit divided lights. On the inside the principal architectural feature of the Colonial house, if it be of two stories, is a stately stairway with slender balusters and newel exquisitely formed. Corner cupboards and china closets are used in the dining room, and there is nearly always a fireplace or two, with a simple mantel design usually of wood.

The Colonial house properly is a white one, both inside and out. If you want to stick closely to tradition, you can use reds and yellows also. Many of the Colonial designs shown in this book are illustrated in white because they should, in the main, be so painted in your home.

Have you ever seen any of those quaint old Colonial homes “down East”? If you have, you can easily appreciate the spirit of the Colonial home. The service that this book and your lumber dealer offer you will enable you to build such a home, one that your great, great grandchildren will prize and revere as deeply a century hence as we today admire Mount Vernon, Monticello, or the White House—because of the genuine beauty of its design.





Views of the entrance hall, living room and dining room in the Colonial home, Fenway C-702, illustrated on page 8, showing Curtis Woodwork of Colonial character for different parts of the house.

Woodwork Designs for the Colonial Home

MANY different articles of woodwork illustrated and described in the design section of this book (page 34 *et seq.*) in the same classification, are suitable for use in the Colonial house. You can make no mistake in choosing any of them, but you can obtain greater harmony in your woodwork if you select designs that "go together."

The hardware, ornaments, books, china, silver and other properties shown in the illustrations are not furnished with the woodwork. The articles of hardware are standard designs taken from the stock of the leading hardware manufacturers and can be procured through your hardware or lumber dealer. The simpler the patterns you select, the better will you carry out the spirit of the Colonial home, and the less they will cost.

Directions for your guidance in finishing the woodwork for your home are given on page 166.

Entrances and Exterior Doors	Combination Bookcases and Seats	Sideboards	Kitchen Tables	Bay Windows
C-100 C-106	C-594 C-598	C-710 C-712	C-762 C-763	C-1110 C-1113
C-101 C-107		C-711 C-713		C-1111 C-1114
C-102 C-108	Cupboard Doors	Buffets	Ironing Board (In Built-in Case)	C-1112 C-1117
C-103 C-109	C-360 C-362	C-716 C-717	C-770	
C-104 C-113	C-361 C-363			Dormer Windows
C-105 C-121				C-1116 C-1125
				C-1122 C-1132
				C-1123 C-1135
Interior Doors	Mantels	Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Dresser	Bedroom Dressers, Closets, and Tray Cases	
C-300 C-304	C-615 C-619	C-718	C-810 C-811	
C-301 C-311	C-616 C-620		C-812	
C-302 C-320	C-617 C-621			
C-303 C-321	C-618	Hanging China Closets	Linen Case	Leoures or Attic Ventilators
C-330		C-730 C-731	C-813	C-1142 C-1144
				C-1143 C-1145
				C-1146
Inter-Room Openings	Paneled Wainscoting	Dining Alcoves	Medicine Cabinets	Shutters
C-530 C-533	C-640 C-641	C-740 C-742	C-816 C-817	C-1165 C-1166
C-531 C-534	C-642			C-1168
C-532 C-535				
Bookcases	Ceiling Beams	Kitchen Dressers	Radiator Enclosures	Flower Boxes
C-575 C-583	C-650 C-652	C-750 C-754	C-818 C-819	C-1494 C-1495
C-576 C-584	C-651 C-653	C-751 C-755		
C-577 C-585		C-752 C-756		
C-578 C-586		C-753 C-757		
C-579 C-587	China Closets		Stairs	
C-580 C-588	C-700 C-703		C-900 C-905	
C-581 C-589	C-701 C-704	Combination Kitchen Dressers and Work Tables	C-901 C-906	Interior Trim
C-582 C-590	C-702 C-705	C-758 C-760	C-902 C-907	C-1600 C-1640
			C-903 C-908	C-1620 C-1660
			C-904 C-909	C-1670

Windows

Most of the designs shown on pages 168 to 171 can be used in the Colonial house, but the divided light window, like C-1024 adheres closest to this type of architecture.

Window and Door Frames

Construction is the principal consideration with these items, for the designs will harmonize with the architectural character of any building. Simply specify whether you want frames suitable for a frame, masonry or stucco house.

Exterior Woodwork

The principal thing to bear in mind in selecting these items, is that proportions are to be observed above all else. Consequently, suggestions for cornice construction are given on pages 214 to 220 inclusive; for porches, pages 200 to 208 inclusive.



CURTIS
SOUTHERN
WOODWORK





Valens C-513, a five-room house, representative of the Southern homes designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman expressly for the Curtis Companies.

The Southern House—a Home of Sunshine and Air

ARE there sunny skies and warm winds where you intend to build your permanent home? Would you like a suitable house for a cozy summer cottage? If so, you should learn to know the Southern house, for it is designed especially for a warm climate or for summer use.

It has but one story and there is no basement, because there is no need for a furnace. A small storage room on the first floor for fuel costs less than a full cellar, and there are fireplaces in the Southern house which give it adequate heat. Who doesn't enjoy the warm glow of a hearth fire?

Excavate for a basement under the Southern house, install a heating system in it, and you have as charming and comfortable a dwelling as any family in any latitude could wish. So, if you particularly admire some Southern design, you can build it no matter in what climate you may live, by making provision in its construction for protection against cold.

The Southern house is characterized by large windows and doorways—openings that allow a free circulation of air at all times. In order to keep out the hot sun, the windows are equipped with shutters. Broad eaves help to keep the walls cool in the daytime. The house has large open porches. Sometimes the porch extends on three sides of the house and is often ornamented by a trellis with overgrowing vines, which keep it cool in hot weather. Sometimes there is only a veranda, with an open rafted roof.

A curious and attractive feature of the Southern house is one often seen in Chinese and Japanese architecture. This is the combination gable and hip roof. It produces a quaint effect, and at the same time permits a well-ventilated attic through the louvres in the small gables. The main lines of the roof of the Southern house itself are horizontal ones. The house does not aspire to touch the sky; its ambition is merely to remain on Mother Earth and be a cozy home for its master and his family.

The woodwork of the Southern home is Colonial in many respects. It shows the same delightful proportions, symmetry and dignity. The large windows have divided lights. The doors, built-in furniture, mantel and trim follow the Colonial motif largely but are somewhat simplified in design.

The Southern house can be painted white with the blinds, frames and exterior trim painted green or brown. On the inside, the woodwork can be stained or waxed or painted white, according to the wood used and the individual preference.

This house should be the home of an optimist. It suggests sunny dispositions and a love of fresh air and the outdoors. It makes an ideal summer cottage. It is always a house of ease and comfort, of hospitality and light hearts.





Views of the living room, bedroom and dining room in the Southern home. Valens C-513, illustrated on page 14, showing Curtis Woodwork of Southern character for different parts of the house.

Woodwork Designs for the Southern Home

IN general, the woodwork for the Southern home is very much like that for the Colonial house, and almost all Colonial designs can be used in the Southern house. Door knobs, knockers, pulls, locks, andirons and other articles of hardware shown in the illustrations are standard designs as offered by the leading manufacturers, and can be procured from them through your dealer. They are not furnished with the woodwork but are merely illustrated with it, as are books, china, silver and other ornaments, so that you may see how your woodwork will look when in your home.

Entrances and Exterior Doors C-103 C-107 C-104 C-108 C-105 C-109 C-106 C-113 C-121	Combination Bookcases and Seats C-594 C-598	Sideboards C-710 C-711 C-713	Kitchen Tables C-762 C-763	Bay Windows C-1110 C-1113 C-1111 C-1114 C-1112 C-1117
Interior Doors C-300 C-304 C-301 C-311 C-302 C-320 C-303 C-321 C-330	Cupboard Doors C-360 C-362 C-361 C-363	Buffets C-716 C-717	Ironing Board (In Built-in Case) C-770	Louvers or Attic Ventilators C-1142 C-1144 C-1143 C-1145 C-1146
Inter-Room Openings C-530 C-533 C-531 C-534 C-532 C-535	Mantels C-615 C-618 C-616 C-619 C-617 C-621	Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Dresser C-718	Bedroom Dressers, Closets, and Tray Cases C-810 C-811 C-812	Shutters C-1165 C-1166 C-1168
Bookcases C-575 C-583 C-576 C-584 C-577 C-585 C-578 C-586 C-579 C-587 C-580 C-588 C-581 C-589 C-582 C-590	Paneled Wainscoting C-640 C-641 C-642	Dining Alcoves C-740 C-742	Linen Case C-813	Flower Boxes C-1494 C-1495
	Ceiling Beams C-650 C-652 C-651 C-653	Kitchen Dressers C-750 C-754 C-751 C-755 C-752 C-756 C-753 C-757	Medicine Cabinets C-816 C-817	Interior Trim C-1600 C-1640 C-1620 C-1660 C-1670
	China Closets C-700 C-703 C-701 C-704 C-702 C-705	Combination Kitchen Dressers and Work Tables C-758 C-760	Radiator Enclosures C-818 C-819	

Windows

The windows of the Southern house differ from those of other houses in size more than in anything else. Divided light windows are very appropriate to this type of architecture.

Window and Door Frames

More depends upon the material of which your Southern house is to be built—frame, stucco, or masonry construction—than upon its design as far as the window and door frames are concerned, for these items differ according to the construction of the house and when ordering them, be sure to specify for what kind of house the frames are wanted.

Exterior Woodwork

The architecture of the Southern home permits you to use an abundance of trellises and other exterior woodwork. You will find almost any of the brackets on pages 209 and 210 suitable and the rafter ends on page 209 will give character to the Southern cornice.



CURTIS ENGLISH WOODWORK



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YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY



Newbury C-507, a five-room house, representative of the English homes designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman expressly for the Curtis Companies.

The Charm of the English Dwelling

THERE is no pretense about the English house. Its charm lies in its informality, its simplicity. It is built for comfort, not for show. It *looks* like a home and is homelike even when empty. The Englishman builds his best for his family. Isn't it natural, then, that we Americans, who love our own homes and in whose lives home influences count for so much, should make use of the most domestic of domestic architecture that we can find?

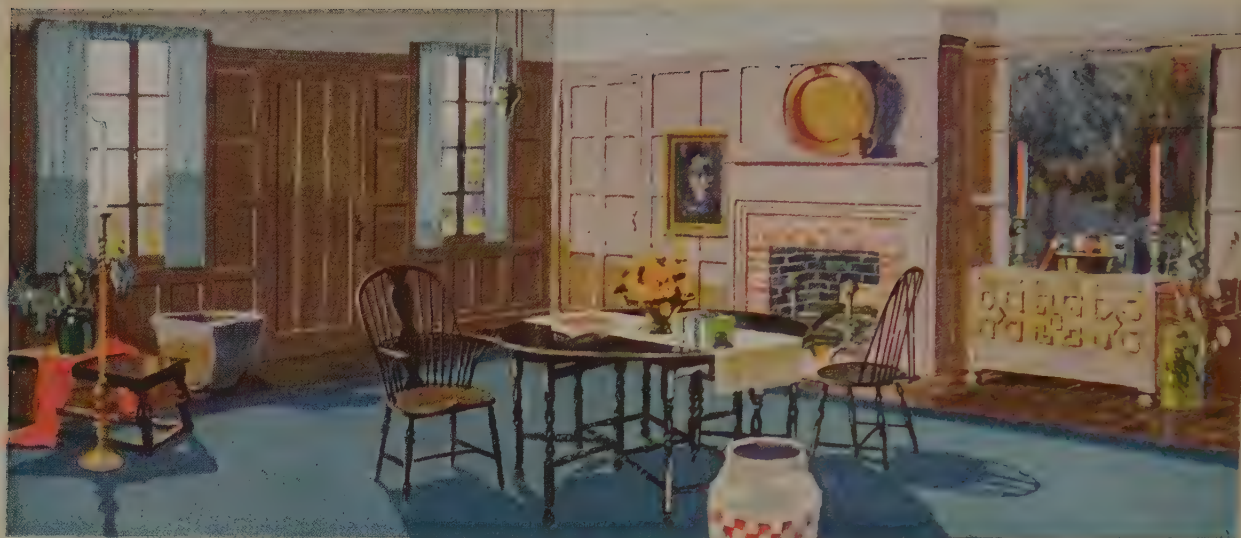
You can easily tell the English house by its low and rambling mass, its steep roof and its tall chimney. It is substantial rather than dignified; its lines are severely straight and flattened, except on the spring, which is slightly curved. The informality of the English cottage is due to the freedom in the design of the roof forms and to the spacing and location of windows. The openings are placed where they are particularly needed from the inside, without ignoring spacing and proportions on the exterior. Balance and good proportion are maintained always, but there is no rigid enforcement of symmetry. The majority of English houses are of plaster, or stucco. They can, however, be built of any native material such as wood, stone, or brick. Half timbers are often employed with pleasing effect.

The doorway to the English house is interesting because of its unassuming character. It is protected by a hood or shelter when there is no porch. The English roof is steep, in order that it may shed heavy rains and snows. The edges of the roof do not widely overlap the ends or eaves of the house. The window areas are large and the sash usually exhibit divided lights. Casements, arranged in pairs or in groups of greater number, and affording a generous amount of light and air for the interior, are characteristic of this type of dwelling. Double-hung windows can also be used in good taste and are usually supplemented by blinds. The porch is frequently under the main roof of the house. The English house can often be identified by the chimney pots alone. The chimneys are placed wherever inside uses demand, with results that challenge admiration in many cases.

Wall paneling is a product of the English house, having come down from Tudor days, and to it the English interior owes much of its warm, homelike appearance. English woodwork, which is used abundantly, presents rather heavy lines, but its proportions are nicely studied and the surfaces are finely molded. The mantel is simple and is usually of wood, a material that is always associated with fireside warmth.

On the outside, the wooden parts of the house are stained. Brown or green are the accepted colors. The interior woodwork is waxed. Most of the English designs of Curtis woodwork are produced in oak, a very durable and serviceable wood and one of beautiful grain. An eye that is sensible to simplicity and perfect proportion will enjoy the treat that English woodwork always gives.





Views of the living room, bedroom and dining room in the English home, Newbury C-507, illustrated on page 20, showing Curtis Woodwork of English character for different parts of the house.

Woodwork Designs for the English Home

THE success of your English interior will depend not only upon the careful selection of its woodwork designs but also upon the finish which the woodwork is given. On page 166 are some suggestions for the finishing of interior woodwork which you should observe in the character of the finishes that you apply.

The hardware shown on the designs in this book is not furnished with the woodwork. Nor are the ornaments, books, china, silver and other properties used in the decoration of the woodwork furnished with it.

Entrances and Exterior Doors	Combination Bookcases and Seats	Buffets	Ironing Board (In Built-in Case)	Dormer Windows
C-104 C-112	C-594 C-598	C-716 C-717	C-770	C-1116 C-1127
C-105 C-113				C-1124 C-1128
C-109 C-118	Cupboard Doors	Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Dresser	Bedroom Dressers, Closets, and Tray Cases	C-1125 C-1129
C-110 C-119	C-360 C-362	C-718	C-810 C-811	C-1126 C-1132
C-111 C-120	C-361 C-363		C-812	C-1135
C-121				
	Mantels	Hanging China Closets	Linen Case	Louvres or Attic Ventilators
Interior Doors	C-618 C-620	C-730 C-731	C-813	C-1142 C-1144
C-304 C-311	C-619 C-621			C-1143 C-1145
C-305 C-320	C-622	Dining Alcoves	Medicine Cabinets	C-1146
C-306 C-321	Wall Paneling	C-740 C-742	C-816 C-817	
C-308 C-330	C-643	Kitchen Dressers	Radiator Enclosures	Shutters
Inter-Room Openings	Ceiling Beams	C-750 C-754	C-818 C-819	C-1165 C-1167
C-530 C-533	C-650 C-652	C-751 C-755		C-1166 C-1168
C-531 C-534	C-651 C-653	C-752 C-756	Stairs	Flower Boxes
C-532 C-535	China Closets	C-753 C-757	C-903 C-909	C-1494 C-1495
	C-702 C-704	Combination Kitchen Dressers and Work Tables	C-905 C-910	
Bookcases	C-705	C-758 C-760	C-907 C-912	Interior Trim
C-577 C-585	Sideboards	Kitchen Tables	C-908 C-913	C-1620 C-1670
C-578 C-586	C-711 C-713	C-762 C-763	Bay Windows	C-1640 C-1680
C-579 C-587	C-712 C-714		C-1110 C-1113	C-1650 C-1685
C-580 C-588			C-1111 C-1114	C-1660 C-1690
C-583 C-589			C-1112 C-1117	C-1700
C-584 C-590				

Windows

Casement sash are a distinctive feature of English architecture and therefore, Casements C-1030 and C-1031 are particularly appropriate for the English house. Double-hung sash, with divided lights like C-1023 and C-1024 are also suitable.

Window and Door Frames

The designs of those items shown on pages 187 to 195 inclusive are appropriate for houses of any architectural type. They differ according to the construction of the house in which they are to be used. Therefore, when ordering them, state whether you are building a house of masonry, stucco or frame construction.

Exterior Woodwork

The English house uses much exterior woodwork. It is usually stained brown or green. Therefore, in selecting brackets from pages 209 and 210 and porch work from pages 200 to 208 inclusive you will bear this thought in mind. The cornice or gable end of the roof of the English house is neatly formed and finely molded. You can select your cornices from pages 214 to 220 inclusive.



CURTIS
WESTERN
WOODWORK





Ramona C-705, a seven-room house, representative of the Western homes designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman expressly for the Curtis Companies.

The Western House—A Native Architecture

THIS expression is not confined in its adaptability to any geographical portion of the country. In its very structure it blends its lines with Nature's strata or her forest spires, and it brings to the city street a touch of the wildwood and to the rural highway—home. It is a house for a hardy people, for it invites one into the open.

It is easy to understand the Western house. It is a house of straight lines almost entirely. The roof is sometimes steep and sometimes very flat. It usually ends in an open cornice, with rafter ends exposed, and widely overhanging at both the eaves and the gables. If you want a sun parlor, sleeping porch or both, or a large open porch and bay windows, you can find a Western house that has such features.

Clapboards or shingles, used singly or in combination, are proper materials for the Western home. Charming effects are produced when the clapboards run vertically in the gables and perhaps are sawed to shape at the lower ends. Sometimes the Western house is built of stone or stucco, and in these materials it is also very attractive. The entire second floor in the two-story house may project a little over the first story, producing the effect of the chalet. But ever and always is good proportion and balance maintained.

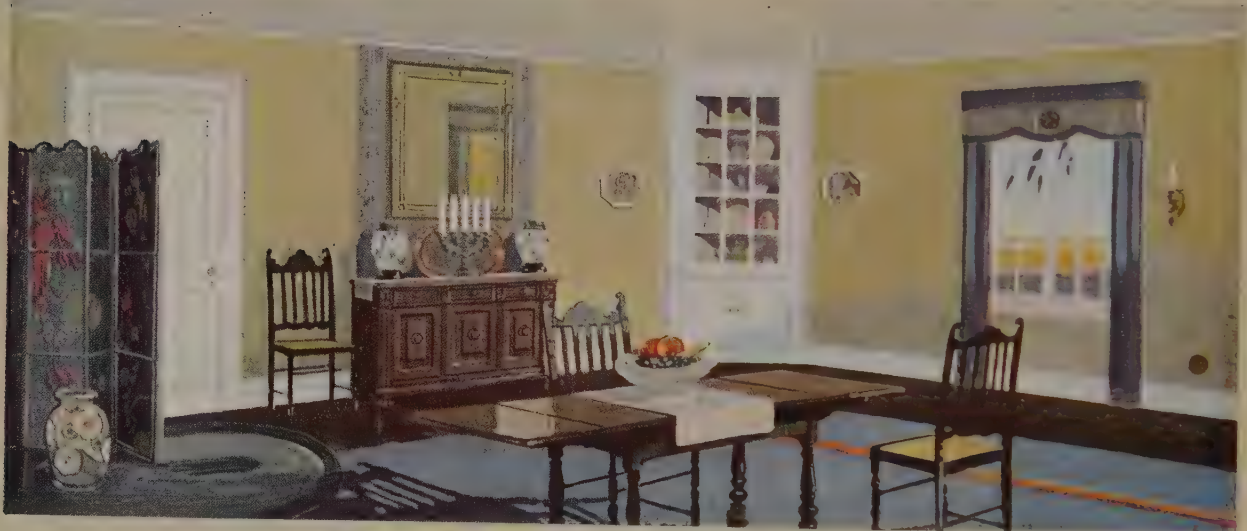
A frank plainness is evident in the details of the Western house. In studying these details, it must be remembered that they are in wood, and are essentially small in character. They give every opportunity for that warm, homelike material to express its inherent beauty, especially in interior details.

The porch posts are entirely unornamented. Sawed balusters of simple geometrical forms are frequently used with striking effects. The doors are extremely plain, possessing both horizontal and vertical lines in about equal number but with parts splendidly proportioned. Dormers and bay windows add interest to both the exterior and the interior. Shutters are desirable, though they are not essential to the design.

The fireplace is almost as essential a part of the Western house as it was of the log cabin. There is a generous use of woodwork on the interior of the home. The type calls for cozy seats, bookcases, built-in furniture and many similar architectural features. When these are stained or finished natural, the result is a house of unusually homelike appeal.

You will find the Western house happily expressive of the trend of the present movement in home-building and far in advance of anything of similar nature likely to be produced for some time to come.





Views of the entrance hall, dining room and living room in the Western home, Ramona C-705, illustrated on page 26, showing Curtis Woodwork of Western character for different parts of the house.

Woodwork Designs for the Western Home

PERHAPS in no other house are you allowed as much independence of choice in matters of interior woodwork as in the Western home. Much depends upon the finish given the woodwork as suggested on page 166, for the success of this interior.

The hardware, ornaments, books, china, silver and other properties used in the decoration of these designs are not furnished with the woodwork. Perhaps you will get from the illustrations, too, an occasional suggestion as to the decorative treatment of your woodwork. All articles of hardware shown in the illustrations are standard designs and can be procured through your dealer.

Entrances and Exterior Doors	Combination Bookcases and Seats	Buffets	Ironing Board (In Built-in Case)	Bay Windows
C-107 C-115	C-594 C-598	C-716 C-717	C-770	C-1110 C-1113
C-109 C-116				C-1111 C-1114
C-111 C-117				C-1112 C-1117
C-112 C-118	Cupboard Doors	Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Dresser	Bedroom Dressers, Closets and Tray Cases	Dormer Windows
C-113 C-119	C-360 C-362	C-718	C-810 C-811	C-1116 C-1125
C-114 C-120	C-361 C-363		C-812	C-1128
C-121				
Interior Doors	Mantels	Hanging China Closets		Louvers or Attic Ventilators
C-304 C-309	C-618 C-621	C-730 C-731		C-1142 C-1144
C-305 C-311	C-619 C-622		Linen Case	C-1143 C-1145
C-306 C-320		Dining Alcoves	C-813	C-1146
C-307 C-321	Paneled Wainscoting	C-740 C-742		
C-308 C-322	C-644			Shutters
C-330		Kitchen Dressers	Medicine Cabinets	C-1165 C-1167
Inter-Room Openings	Ceiling Beams	C-750 C-754	C-816 C-817	C-1166 C-1168
C-530 C-533	C-650 C-652	C-751 C-755		
C-531 C-534	C-651 C-653	C-752 C-756		Flower Boxes
C-532 C-535		C-753 C-757		C-1494 C-1495
	China Closets	Combination Kitchen Dressers and Work Tables	Radiator Enclosures	
Bookcases	C-701 C-704	C-758 C-760	C-818 C-819	Interior Trim
C-577 C-585	C-703 C-705			C-1600 C-1670
C-578 C-586				C-1620 C-1680
C-579 C-587	Sideboards	Kitchen Tables	Stairs	C-1640 C-1685
C-580 C-588	C-711 C-714	C-762 C-763	C-903 C-911	C-1650 C-1690
C-583 C-589	C-713 C-715		C-905 C-913	C-1660 C-1700
C-584 C-590				C-1710

Windows

In the Western house, you can have windows of any design: with two, four, six, eight, or twelve lights, just as you desire. You will find the window you want between designs numbers C-1020 and C-1031, inclusive.

Window and Door Frames

It will depend upon the character of the construction used in building your Western home as to what frames you will select. In ordering frames, specify whether they are for a house of stucco, masonry or frame construction.

Exterior Woodwork

The Western house has a roof with an open cornice. Therefore, you will desire rafter ends, brackets, and other ornaments such as are shown on pages 209 and 210.



CURTIS
ENTRANCES
and
EXTERIOR
DOORS





Entrances and Exterior Doors

IN some of the old homes of this country, one would almost think that the designers first created the facade, with its center of interest, the doorway, and then built the house back of it, so much importance did they give to their entrances.

The design of the entrance is the index to the architecture of the house itself. Isn't it the first thing on which your attention is focused when you see a beautiful home? The well-designed entrance creates upon all, callers, friends, or members of the family, the impression of dignity, cordiality, and pride. It symbolizes the family's true hospitality to the arriving or departing guest.

Important as the front entrance is, it should share its attractiveness with the other exterior doorways. They should harmonize with it. Every elevation of the house has a right to an attractive appearance and consequently, every door is worthy of a good design. Where the house and garden form a unit, the garden entrance to the house should be no less inviting than the one which faces the street. As a matter of fact, is it not seen and used by the garden-loving family almost as much as the front doorway?

Complete entrances consisting, in some cases, of the door, the hood, columns, side-lights, transom and frame, are shown on the following pages so that you may buy them as units and thus be assured of correct design in the entrance as well as in the doors of your house. They are furnished with frames suitable to houses of both frame and masonry construction. When you order your doorway, be sure to specify of what material your house is to be built.

There are two kinds of exterior doors, softwood or solid, and hardwood or veneered doors. Their construction is explained on page 65. Solid doors are generally used when the designs are to be painted and when raised panels are desired. Veneered doors are used when the doors are not to be painted and it is desired to show the beauty of the grain of the hardwood. They are most often employed in entrances which are protected by a hood or porch from the driving rain or the beating sun. The waterproof glue used in the construction of Curtis veneered doors greatly increases their dependability and insures the veneers against warping, blistering, cracking, or peeling.

The kind of molding that is used around panels and glass openings in any door determines in a large degree, the character and beauty of its design. These moldings are of two general kinds: solid and applied. The solid molding is cut on the stiles and rails themselves. The flush molding is a separate molded strip that is "planted-in" and bradded or nailed to the stiles and rails.

There are two general designs of moldings for all Curtis doors; these also appear in Curtis permanent furniture and stairways and consequently assure you harmony in the details of the design of the woodwork throughout your entire house. These are called ovolo and flush moldings. The ovolo as used in Curtis doors and woodwork is a simple solid molding comprising a quarter-circle with a quirk at the top, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The flush molding is always applied. It is never cut on the stiles and rails. The profile of Curtis flush molding, as illustrated in Fig. 2, shows that it is a compound molding of which the principal curve is a semi-circle. Thus does this flush molding harmonize with the ovolo, or quarter-round pattern and consequently makes it possible to use doors and woodwork bearing the two moldings in the same house.



Figure 1

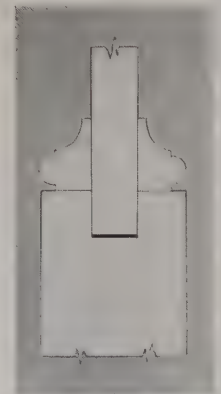


Figure 2



Entrance C-100—Colonial

Complete entrance includes door, frame, sidelight sash, transom, columns, pilasters, all moldings for cornice, plate boxes and hood, half-circle facia and half-circle spandrel. When frame is purchased separately it includes columns, sidelight panels, pilasters, moldings for cornice, plate boxes and hood, half-circle facia, half-circle spandrel and riser beneath sill.

DOOR C-220	SIDELIGHT SASH C-1084	TRANSOM SASH C-1085	COLUMNS C-1426	ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	FRAME C-1260 SIZE PORCH FLOOR TO TOP OF KEY BLOCK 2 x 4 STUD WALL	ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL
SIZES	SIZES	SIZES	SIZES			
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	2' 8" x 1' $2\frac{1}{8}$ " $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 5 lt.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 7' 5"	4' 11" x 8' 4"	5' 6" x 8' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 6" x 8' $5\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	3' 0" x 1' $2\frac{1}{8}$ " $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 5 lt.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 7' 5"	5' 3" x 8' 4"	5' 10" x 8' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 10" x 8' $5\frac{1}{2}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	2' 8" x 1' $2\frac{1}{8}$ " $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 5 lt.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 7' 9"	4' 11" x 8' 8"	5' 6" x 9' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 6" x 8' $9\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	3' 0" x 1' $2\frac{1}{8}$ " $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 5 lt.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 7' 9"	5' 3" x 8' 8"	5' 10" x 9' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 10" x 8' $9\frac{1}{2}$ "

Height porch floor to top of pediment 10' $5\frac{3}{4}$ ". This height should be maintained to preserve correct architectural detail. Distance center to center columns; 2' 8" door, 5' $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; for 3' 0" door, 5' $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". Porch floor for 2' 8" door is 6' $0\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4' $7\frac{3}{4}$ "; for 3' 0" door, 6' $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4' $7\frac{3}{4}$ ".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-101 – Colonial

NO geometrical figure is more pleasing to the eye than the ellipse. In the transom of this doorway, its beauty is enhanced by the radial lines and the delicately fluted pilasters that support it. The entrance will make a bright vestibule or hall because of the large transom and the long sidelights. The door illustrated is a Dutch design, being cut in half.

Complete entrance includes frame, door, sidelight sash and transom. When frame is purchased separately it includes sidelight panels and trim as illustrated.

DOOR C-221	SIDELIGHT SASH C-1084	TRANSOM SASH C-1086	FRAME C-1261	
SIZES	SIZES	SIZES	ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	OVERALL SIZE TO TOP OF FRAME 2 x 4 STUD WALL
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lts.	4' 9" x 1' 3" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 16 lts.	4' 11" x 8' $4\frac{5}{8}$ "	5' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $7\frac{5}{8}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lts.	5' 1" x 1' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 16 lts.	5' 3" x 8' $7\frac{1}{8}$ "	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $10\frac{1}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lts.	4' 9" x 1' 3" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 16 lts.	4' 11" x 8' $8\frac{5}{8}$ "	5' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $11\frac{5}{8}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lts.	5' 1" x 1' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 16 lts.	5' 3" x 8' $11\frac{1}{8}$ "	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 9' $2\frac{1}{8}$ "
				ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL
				5' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $7\frac{5}{8}$ "
				5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $10\frac{1}{8}$ "
				5' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $11\frac{5}{8}$ "
				5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 9' $2\frac{1}{8}$ "

Any Colonial door with suitable sidelights can be used in this entrance



Entrance C-102—Colonial

THIS entrance porch displays a pediment, which is frequently seen in Colonial entrances. A quaint characteristic of the Dutch Colonial entrance is the door cut in half.

Complete entrance includes frame, door, columns, pilasters, molding for plate boxes and cornice. When frame is purchased separately it includes columns, pilasters and molding for plate boxes and cornice.

DOOR C-222

COLUMNS C-1426

PILASTERS C-1425

FRAME C-1262

SIZES
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" and 1 3/4"
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" and 1 3/4"
2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" and 1 3/4"
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" and 1 3/4"

SIZES
4 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 7' 5"
4 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 7' 5"
4 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 7' 9"
4 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 7' 9"

SIZES
2 1/8" x 4 1/2" x 7' 4"
2 1/8" x 4 1/2" x 7' 4"
2 1/8" x 4 1/2" x 7' 8"
2 1/8" x 4 1/2" x 7' 8"

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD WALL
2' 11" x 7' 0"	3' 3" x 7' 6 1/4"
3' 3" x 7' 0"	3' 7" x 7' 6 1/4"
2' 11" x 7' 4"	3' 3" x 7' 10 1/4"
3' 3" x 7' 4"	3' 7" x 7' 10 1/4"

Projection of hood from face of casing to center of columns 4' 3". Height porch floor to top of pediment 10' 5 3/4". This height should be maintained to preserve correct architectural detail. Distance center to center of columns; 2' 8" door, 5' 1 1/2"; for 3' 0" door, 5' 5 1/2". Porch floor for 2' 8" door is 6' 0 1/2" x 4' 7 3/4"; for 3' 0" door, 6' 4 1/2" x 4' 7 3/4".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-103—Colonial or Southern

HAVE no fear of the strength of this door, nor of those in Entrances C-100, C-106 inclusive and C-109, for the panels are $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick in doors of $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thickness. The door is furnished either with flush molding or is Curtis ovolo molded, as described on page 33.

Complete entrance includes door, frame with trim as illustrated and sidelight sash. When frame is purchased separately it includes pilasters and trim as illustrated with riser beneath sill and panels below sidelight sash. When frame is ordered the type of wall construction should be clearly stated.

DOOR C-223

SIZES	
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	

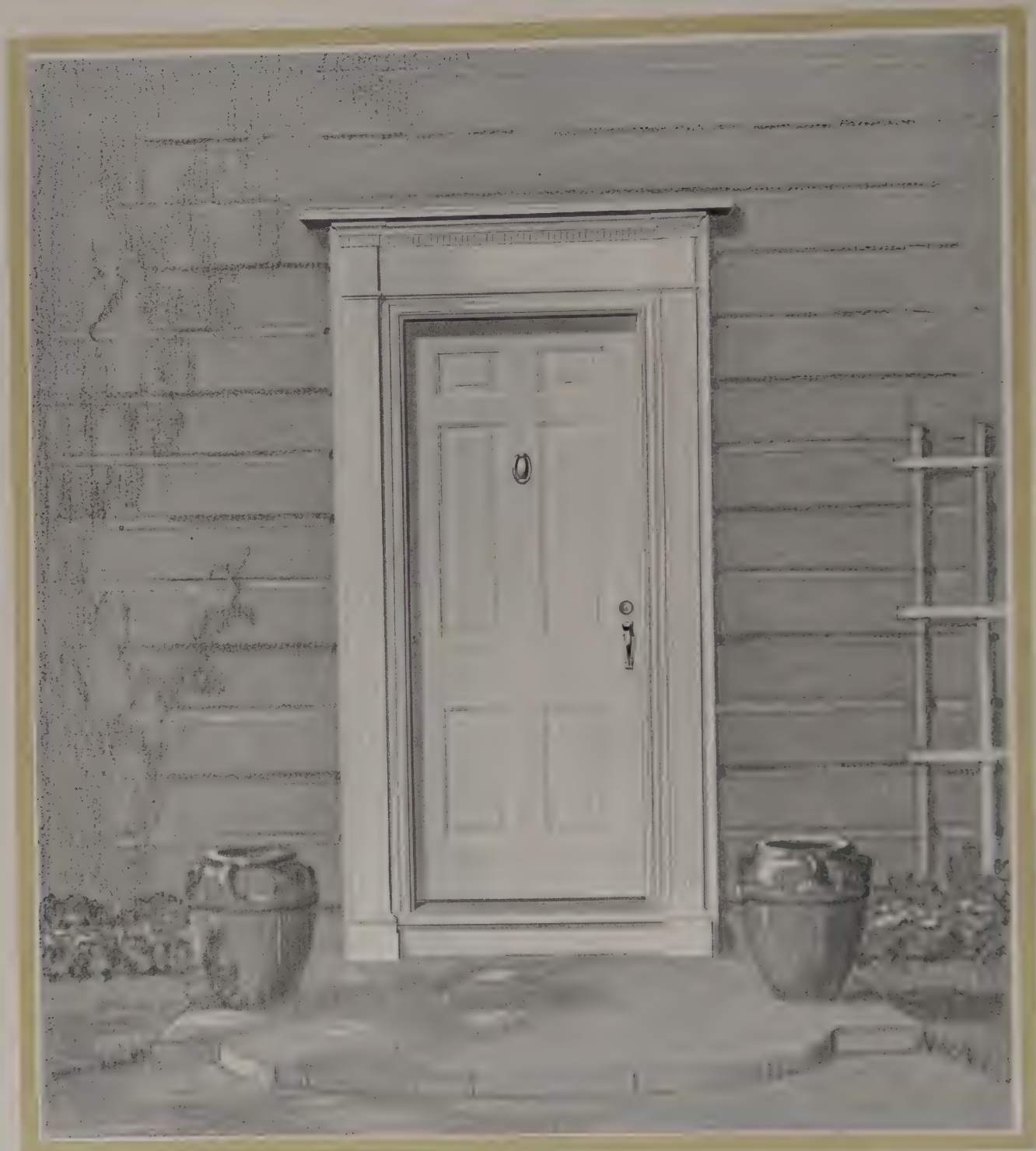
SIDELIGHT SASH C-1084

SIZES	
10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	
10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	
10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	
10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.	

FRAME C-1263

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD AND MASONRY WALL
4' 10" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 0" x 8' 3"
5' 2" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 4" x 8' 3"
4' 10" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 0" x 8' 7"
5' 2" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 4" x 8' 7"

See page 65 for an explanation of the construction of Curtis doors



Entrance C-104—Colonial or Southern

NOTHING about the Colonial house is more interesting than its doorway. And it need not be elaborate to be beautiful. Beauty here, for example, is contributed by the fluting of the pilasters, the dentil course beneath the cap and the flush molding around the door panels. This same door, Curtis ovolo molded may be used in this entrance.

Complete entrance includes frame with trim as illustrated, and the door. When frame is purchased separately it includes trim as illustrated, and riser beneath sill. Plainly state type of frame required if wall construction desired is for other than 2 x 4 stud wall.

DOOR C-220

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1264

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 2' 11" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "

OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD AND MASONRY WALL

4' $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' 3"
 4' $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' 3"
 4' $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' 7"
 4' $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' 7"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-105—Colonial or Southern

TWO sidelight sash of four lights each admit nearly as much light as the ordinary double-hung window. The door panels are $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick in doors of $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thickness. This entrance should be painted white—the usual treatment for entrances and woodwork for the Colonial or Southern house. The door panels are surrounded by flush molding, described on page 33.

Complete entrance includes frame, door and sidelight sash. When frame is purchased separately it includes riser beneath sill and panels below sidelight sash. Should frame be required for masonry wall specify plainly when ordering; otherwise frame for 2 x 4 stud wall will be shipped.

DOOR C-220

SIZES
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIDELIGHT SASH C-1084

SIZES
10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.
10" x 4' 5" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.
10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.
10" x 4' 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 4 lt.

FRAME C-1265

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD AND MASONRY WALL
4' 9" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 8" x 7' $10\frac{1}{4}$ "
5' 1" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 0" x 7' $10\frac{1}{4}$ "
4' 9" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	5' 8" x 8' $2\frac{1}{4}$ "
5' 1" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	6' 0" x 8' $2\frac{1}{4}$ "

Any Colonial door with suitable sidelights can be used in this entrance



Entrance C-106—Colonial or Southern

OVERHEAD light in this entrance is provided by means of transoms. The door is similar in pattern to the Dutch design in Entrance C-101. Its eight panels are pleasantly defined by either a flush mold as illustrated, or the door is Curtis ovolo molded as shown on page 48.

Complete entrance includes frame, door, sidelight sash, door and sidelight transoms. If frame is purchased separately it includes riser beneath sill and panels beneath sidelight sash. Your order should clearly state type of frame and wall construction desired.

DOOR C-224

SIDELIGHT SASH C-1083 TRANSOM (DOOR). C-1082 TRANSOM (SD. LT.) C-1081

FRAME C-1266

SIZES
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES
10" x 3' 11" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 3 lt.
10" x 3' 11" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 3 lt.
10" x 4' 3" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 3 lt.
10" x 4' 3" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 3 lt.

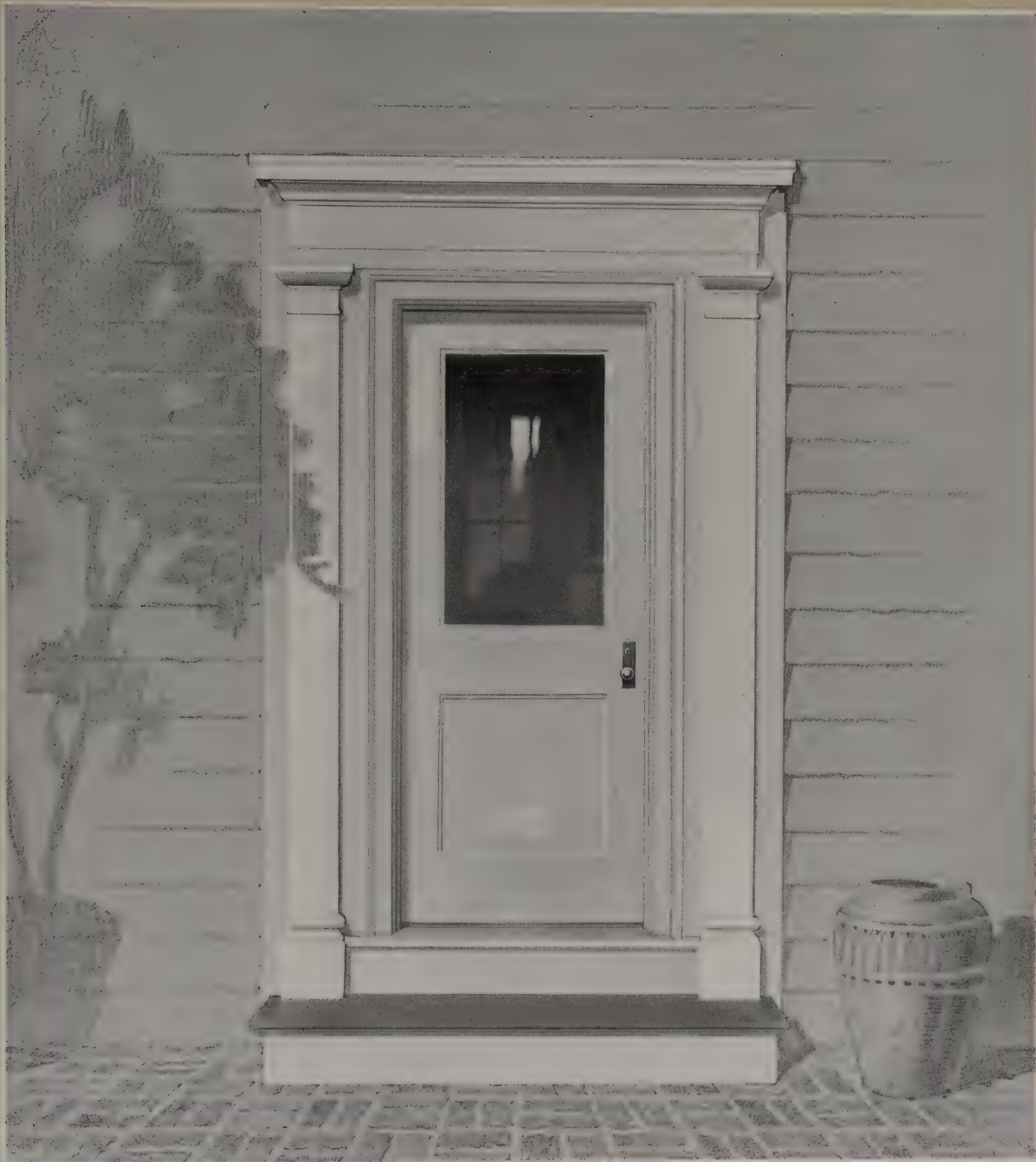
SIZES
2' 8" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 2 lt.
3' 0" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 2 lt.
2' 8" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 2 lt.
3' 0" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 2 lt.

SIZES
10" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
10" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
10" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
10" x 9" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.

ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL
4' 9" x 7' $10\frac{3}{8}$ "
5' 1" x 7' $10\frac{3}{8}$ "
4' 9" x 8' $2\frac{3}{8}$ "
5' 1" x 8' $2\frac{3}{8}$ "

OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD
AND MASONRY WALL
5' 8" x 8' $9\frac{1}{8}$ "
6' 0" x 8' $9\frac{1}{8}$ "
5' 8" x 9' $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
6' 0" x 9' $1\frac{1}{8}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-107—Colonial or Southern

TIME has tested the "sash door" and found it worthy. It admits light while it serves as a door. This entrance sets off the charm of the door by its wide pilasters and moldings that accentuate the depth of the reveal. The door is Curtis ovolo molded as described on page 33.

Complete entrance includes frame and door. If frame is purchased separately it includes riser from top of step to sill. If frame for other than 2 x 4 stud wall is required, the order should state the type of wall construction.

DOOR C-225

SIZES
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1267
 ROUGH OPENING
 2 x 4 STUD WALL
 2' 11" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 2' 11" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD
 AND MASONRY WALL
 5' $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $7\frac{1}{2}$ "
 5' $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $7\frac{1}{2}$ "
 5' $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 5' $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "

See page 65 for an explanation of the construction of Curtis doors



Entrance C-108—Colonial or Southern

DIVIDED lights add interest to the opening of this door. Softwood doors of this design $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick have a panel $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick; $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors have a panel $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. The $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch veneered door has a panel $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. This door is Curtis ovolo molded only. Plain plate or double-strength glass should be used in this door.

Complete entrance includes frame and door. Clearly specify type of frame and wall construction required when ordering.

DOOR C-226

FRAME C-1268

SIZES	ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD AND MASONRY WALL
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 9" x 7' $6\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 1" x 7' $6\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 9" x 7' $10\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 1" x 7' $10\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-109

WHAT could be a more natural shelter for such a doorway than a trellis covered with vines? It is just the thing for the entrance that opens upon the garden. Observe the generous proportion of the arch. The arched trellis can be purchased for use over any doorway without sidelights. This entire entrance, including the trellis should be painted white.

Complete entrance includes frame, door and trellis. If frame is purchased separately, it includes trim as illustrated without riser, and trellis. If frame other than that illustrated is required, specify by number from pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Also specify type of wall construction and thickness of jambs.

DOOR C-227

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1269
 ROUGH OPENING
 2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 6' $11\frac{1}{2}$ "
 2' 11" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 7' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "

TRELLIS C-1290

Overall projection from sheathing line 1' $11\frac{1}{4}$ ". Height from floor to under side of trellis 8' 10". Width of trellis inside 5' 6"

See page 33 for an explanation of the molding used on Curtis doors



Entrance C-110—English

BECAUSE this doorway is so free from pretention, so simple, so inviting, it fits naturally into the English house. The hood illustrates the use of brackets like C-1486, shown on page 210. When stained according to the usual English treatment, this doorway is very inviting.

Complete entrance includes frame as illustrated for masonry construction, door, brackets and molding for hood. When frame is purchased separately it includes brackets and molding for hood. When a frame is required other than the one illustrated it may be ordered by number from pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify type of wall construction and width of jambs.

DOOR C-228

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1270

ROUGH OPENING AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL

3' 0" x 7' $0\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 4" x 7' $0\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 4" x 7' $4\frac{1}{2}$ "

BRACKETS C-1486

Projection from brick work, 2' 0"
 Distance, center of door to inside of
 bracket 1' 10"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-111 – English

SLIGHTLY curved brackets (C-1487) at the top of the columns, semi-enclosed sides, and the design of the door immediately identify this entrance with the English type of house. The four lights of the door brighten the vestibule or hall within. V-joints appear in the single panel.

Complete entrance includes frame as illustrated, for stucco construction, door, columns, rail complete, brackets, and molding for hood. When frame is purchased separately it will be shipped as illustrated, without door. Should a door frame different from that illustrated be required, specify it by number from pages 187 to 192 inclusive, noting width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-229

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

COLUMNS C-1444

SIZES

$4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7' 10"
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7' 10"
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' 2"
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8' 2"

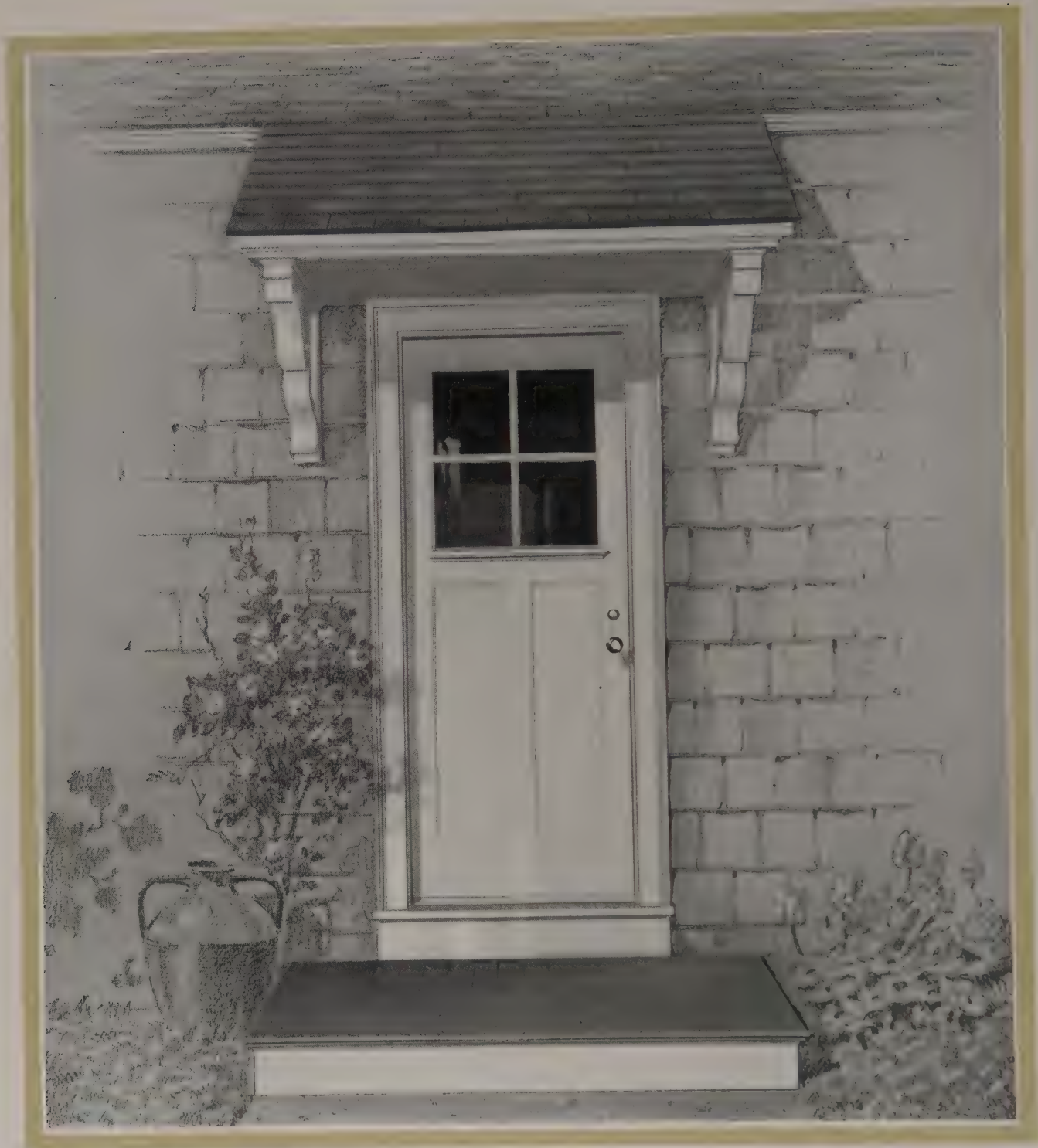
FRAME C-1271

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 2' 11" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 3' 3" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Distance outside of casing to outside of column 3' 0". Distance from center line of door opening to inside of column 2' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

See the list on page 23 for other designs suitable for the English house



Entrance C-112

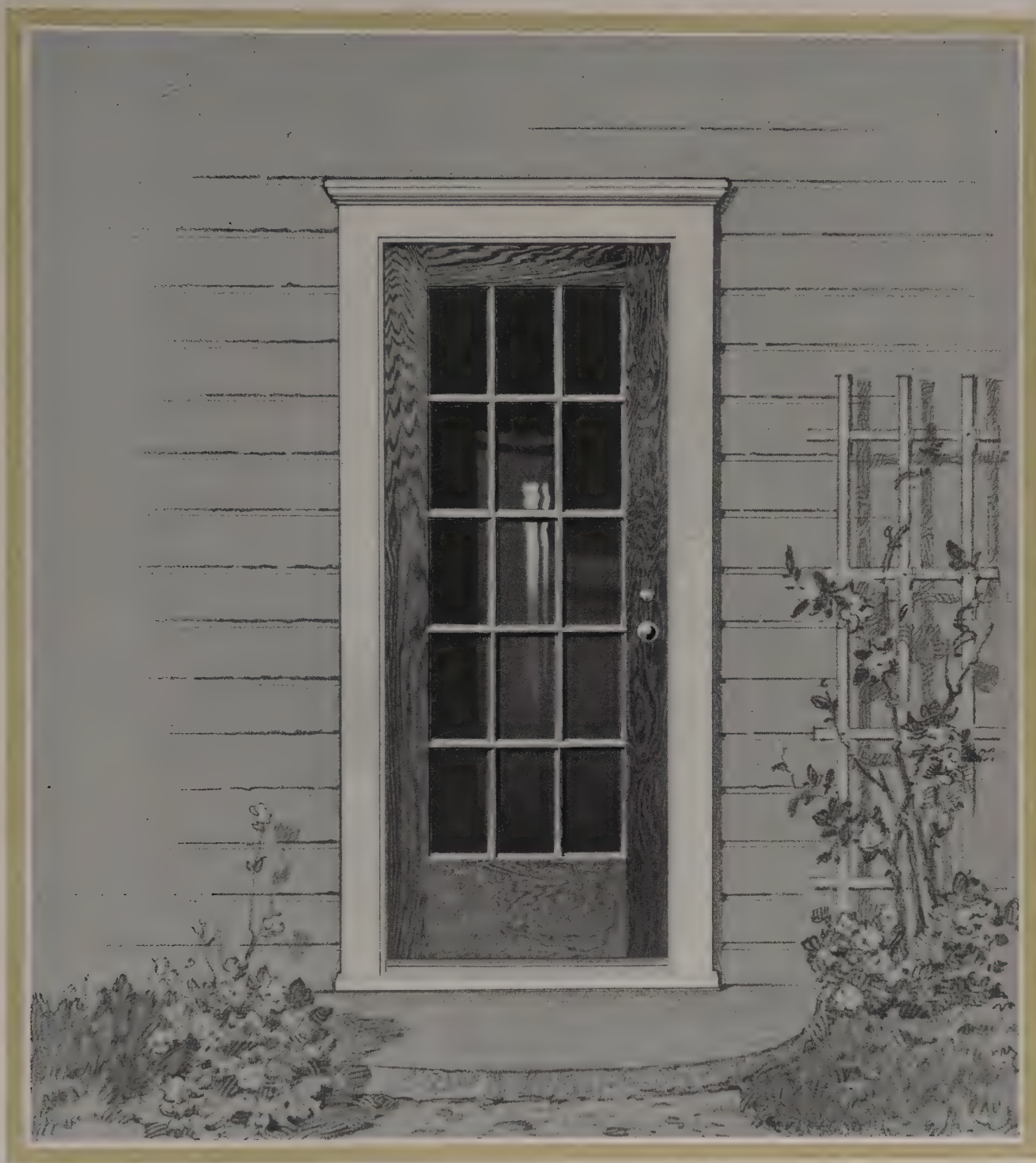
THE hood, the brackets and the frame are responsible for much of the beauty of this doorway, but so also is one of its smallest details; the division bars between the lights in the door. They are delicately molded, and their neatness adds charm to the entire entrance. This entrance can be used in any type of house for either the front, side, or rear doorway.

Complete entrance includes frame, door, brackets and molding for hood. When frame is purchased separately it includes trim as illustrated, brackets and molding for hood. Select by number from pages 187 to 192 inclusive the type of frame desired if other than the one illustrated.

DOOR C-230	FRAME C-1272 ROUGH OPENING 2x4 STUD WALL	DOOR C-230	FRAME C-1272 ROUGH OPENING 2x4 STUD WALL
SIZES		SIZES	
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 0"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 0"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 4"

The brackets (C-1482) project 2' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " from sheathing line, and each bracket is set 2' 4" from center line of door.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-113

OCCASIONS arise when a door is required with a maximum amount of glass, or a French door is desired for use between the living room and sun parlor. This design fills such needs. Note the splendid proportions that obtain between the dimensions of the lights. The division bars are Curtis ovolo molded. As an entrance door, this design is suitable for any house except the Colonial.

Complete entrance includes frame and door as illustrated. When ordering frames adapted to other kinds of construction, refer to frame section, pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-231	FRAME C-1219 ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	DOOR C-231	FRAME C-1219 ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL
SIZES		SIZES	
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 0"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 0"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 4"

For masonry openings corresponding to various door sizes, see Entrance C-119 page 53.

See page 33 for an explanation of the molding used on Curtis doors



Entrance C-114—Western

WHERE a large glass area is required to properly light a hall or vestibule this entrance should be specified. Plain lines characterize the entire design. Plain plate or double-strength glass is recommended for the doors and sidelights. Entrances like these are frequently stained.

Complete entrance includes frame, door, sidelights and molding at top of sidelight lock rail. When frame is purchased separately it includes trim as illustrated. Should you need frames for other types of construction, consult pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify width of jambs, and frame design number.

DOOR C-232

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIDELIGHTS C-250

SIZES

1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
 1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
 1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
 1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.

FRAME C-1273

ROUGH OPENING

2 x 4 STUD WALL
 5' 4" x 7' 0"
 5' 8" x 7' 0"
 5' 4" x 7' 4"
 5' 8" x 7' 4"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-115—Western

RAISED molding defines the large glass opening of this design. The door is shown in a frame suitable for a frame building, but it can also be used in a frame for a masonry building as in Entrance C-119. Frames for houses of any construction are available for most doorways shown on these pages. Plain plate glass is recommended for this door. The design is especially suitable for houses where there is a reception hall or vestibule because it does not expose the interior.

Complete entrance includes frame and door as illustrated. When the type of construction in which you are interested necessitates a different kind of frame than that illustrated, order by number from pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify width of jambs, frame number and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-233

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1209

ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 0"
3' 3" x 7' 0"

DOOR C-233

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1209

ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 3" x 7' 4"

See page 65 for an explanation of the construction of Curtis doors



Entrance C-116—Western

WHERE abundant light is desired in the vestibule, hallway, or lobby, an entrance of this design will supply it. The division bars in the door add lines of interest to the opening. These bars, and the stiles and rails of both the doors and sidelights are Curtis ovolo molded.

Complete entrance includes frame, door and sidelights. When purchased separately, frame includes trim as illustrated. For frames adapted to other types of construction, refer to frame section, pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify frame number, width of jambs and type of construction.

DOOR C-234

SIZES
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIDELIGHTS C-251

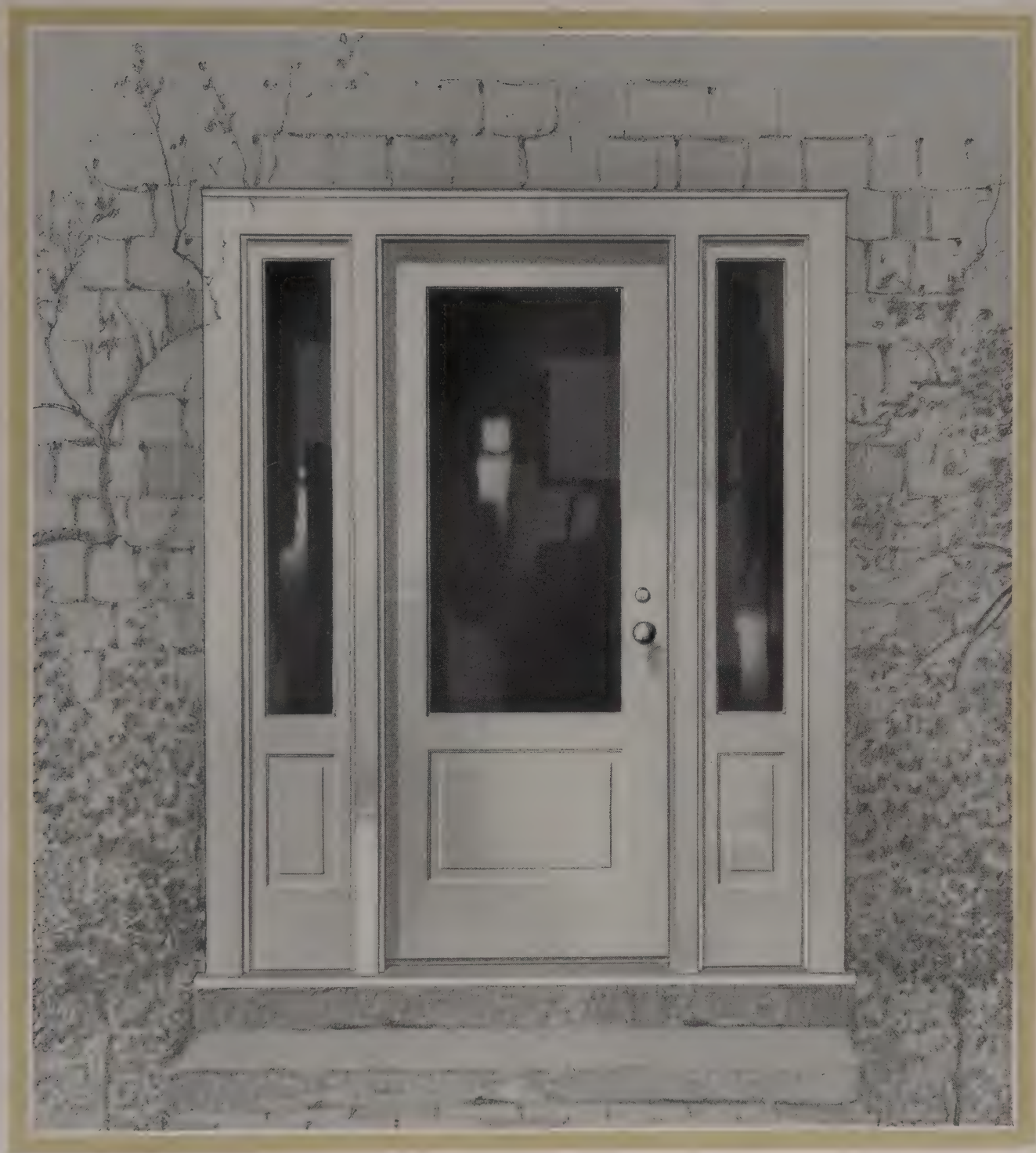
SIZES
1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.

FRAME C-1273

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL
5' 4" x 7' 0"
5' 8" x 7' 0"
5' 4" x 7' 4"
5' 8" x 7' 4"

OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD WALL
5' 10" x 7' $3\frac{5}{8}$ "
6' 2" x 7' $3\frac{5}{8}$ "
5' 10" x 7' $7\frac{5}{8}$ "
6' 2" x 7' $7\frac{5}{8}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-117—Western

THIS design can be used in the Western house. The door, when $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, has raised panels $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick in softwood, and flat panels $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch thick in hardwood; $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors are carried in softwood only and the raised panels are $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch thick.

Complete entrance includes frame, door and sidelights. When purchased separately, frame includes trim as illustrated. For frames suitable to various types of standard construction, see pages 187 to 192. Clearly state the design number of the frame desired, width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-235

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIDELIGHTS C-252

SIZES

1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.
1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " 1 lt.

FRAME C-1273

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL

5' 4" x 7' 0"
5' 8" x 7' 0"
5' 4" x 7' 4"
5' 8" x 7' 4"

OVERALL SIZE 2 x 4 STUD WALL

5' 10" x 7' $3\frac{5}{8}$ "
6' 2" x 7' $3\frac{5}{8}$ "
5' 10" x 7' $7\frac{5}{8}$ "
6' 2" x 7' $7\frac{5}{8}$ "

See the list on page 29 for other designs suitable for the Western house



Entrance C-118—Western or English

DOORS of this type are often used in houses of the Western expression and are frequently chosen for houses of the English type. The panel, always flat, is of laminated or veneered construction in doors of both hardwood and softwood. In all hardwood or softwood doors, the laminated panels are $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. This door shows Curtis ovolo molded stiles, rails, and muntins.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. For standard frames applicable to other types of construction see pages 187 to 192 inclusive; when ordering specify type of wall construction, width of jambs and design number of frame.

DOOR C-236	FRAME C-1219 ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL	DOOR C-236	FRAME C-1219 ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL
SIZES		SIZES	
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 0"	2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 0"	3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 4"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-119—Western or English

IF you are selecting divided light sash C-1024 and C-1030 for the windows of your Western or English house, this door, with its divided lights, will go well with them. Notice the pleasing proportions of the lights. The panels are as described for Entrance C-118. Where the front door opens into a well lighted hall or living room this door is very appropriate.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. For frames varying in type from the one here illustrated see pages 187 to 192 inclusive. When ordering specify frame design number, type of wall construction and width of jambs.

DOOR C-237

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230 ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL

3' 0" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

DOOR C-237

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230 ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL

3' 0" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

See page 33 for an explanation of the molding used on Curtis doors



Entrance C-120—Western

THOUGH this illustration shows a hood over the door it must be borne in mind that any of the doorways on these pages not so illustrated can be similarly sheltered. Suitable brackets are shown on page 210. The laminated panels in this door are $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. This entrance can properly be used in the house in which the door opens directly upon the living room.

Complete entrance includes door, frame, brackets and molding for hood. When frame is purchased separately it includes brackets and molding for hood. For frames required for different forms of standard construction, refer to pages 187 to 192 inclusive.

DOOR C-238

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1274

ROUGH OPENING

2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 0"

3' 3" x 7' 0"

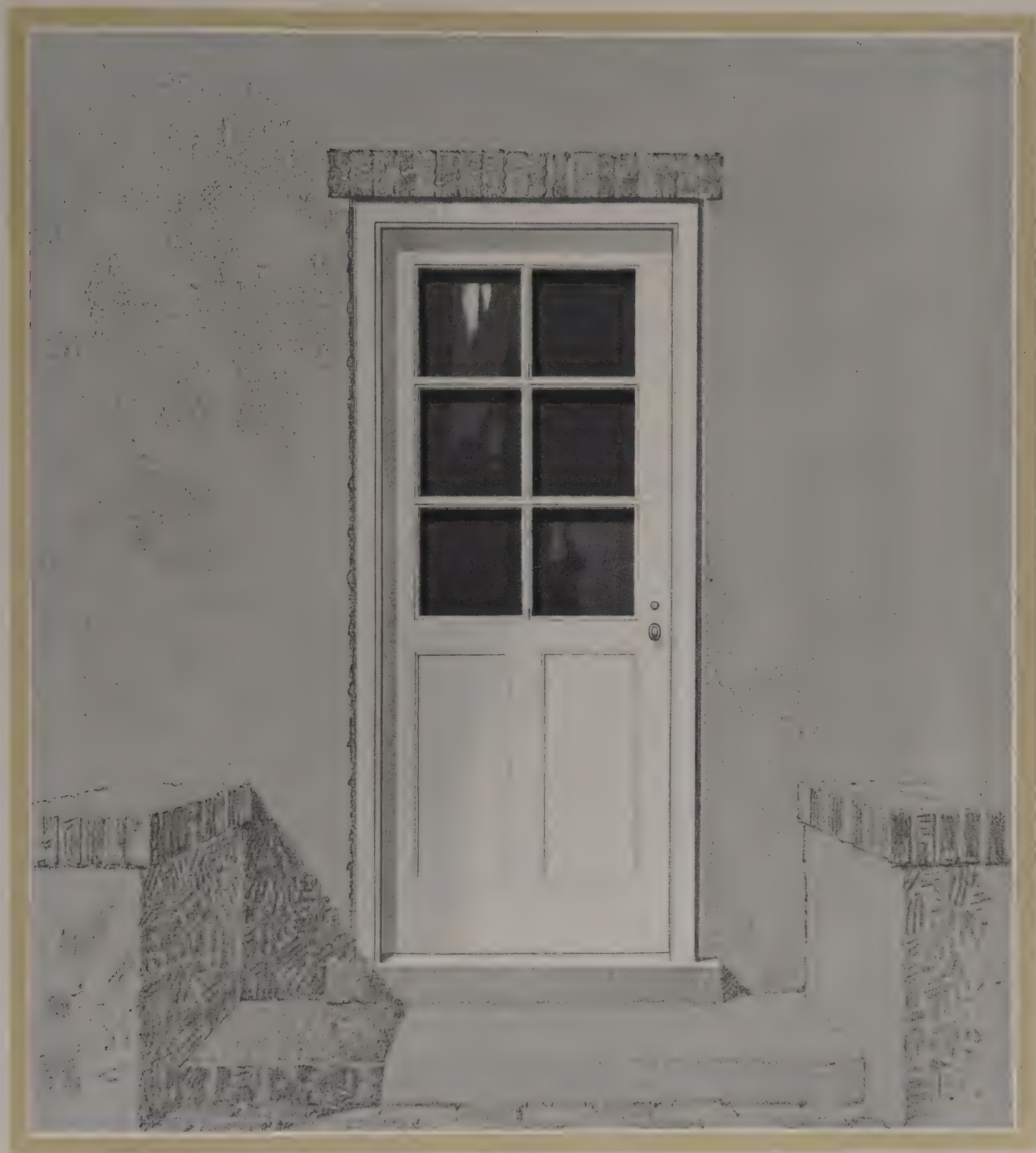
2' 11" x 7' 4"

3' 3" x 7' 4"

BRACKETS C-1483

Projection from sheathing line 1' 6"
 Distance, center line of door to inside of
 brackets 2' 0"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-121

EVERY kitchen and grade door should bear a large glass area so as to make a bright entrance. Here the glass is divided up into six interesting, well-proportioned lights. Here is a door that can be used in a house of any type. It is particularly useful as a kitchen door because of the abundance of light it will admit; and there will be no accidents on the basement stairway lighted by a grade entrance like this. Only flat panels are used in the door.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. When it is necessary to substitute another type of frame, specify that frame by number from pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Also give width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-239

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230

ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE
MASONRY WALL
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 0" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "

DOOR C-239

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230

ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE
MASONRY WALL
3' 0" x 7' 4" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 4" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "

See page 65 for an explanation of the construction of Curtis doors



Entrance C-122

AN "apron" just below the mid-point of this door strengthens the balance between the glazed and paneled portions. A door with a large light like this one is the equivalent of a window in one side of the kitchen. A bright kitchen is more pleasant to work in and in it kitchen work seems easier. The door employs raised panels only, like those in the door on the opposite page. This door would also look well in a frame for masonry construction, such as the one on page 55.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated without riser below sill. Standard frames are provided for all types of construction. See pages 187 to 192 inclusive. When ordering frames, specify frame design numbers, width of jambs and type of wall construction for which frames are required.

DOOR C-240

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1220

ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 0"
3' 3" x 7' 0"

DOOR C-240

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1220

ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 3" x 7' 4"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-123

LESS glass, wider panels, a panel at the top and a heavier apron comprises the difference between this door and the one in the entrance on the opposite page. Both doors are Curtis ovolo molded around the panels and the glass opening. The panels are raised and are $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors, and $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch thick in $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors. Notice that the glass line is comparatively low affording plenty of light for the principal place of work near which the door happens to be—the stove, work table or sink. If it is used for a grade entrance it means a bright basement stairway.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. On pages 187 to 192 inclusive, standard frames for various types of construction are shown.

DOOR C-241

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1209

ROUGH OPENING

2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 0"
3' 3" x 7' 0"

DOOR C-241

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1209

ROUGH OPENING

2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 3" x 7' 4"

See page 33 for an explanation of the molding used on Curtis doors



Entrance C-124

TO prevent accidents on the basement stairway, a door like this should be used for the grade entrance. It lets in an abundance of light and makes a bright hall or stairway. The panels of softwood only, used in this door, are $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors and $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch thick in $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch doors. This is a good door for an entrance to the garage, if your garage happens to be located with the automobile entrance from the alley. Such a situation for this building makes an entrance from the back yard desirable, and if the door is glazed, all the better.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. Curtis standard frames are shown in an interesting manner on pages 187 to 192 inclusive. A number designates each frame. This is for your convenience in ordering. Also, specify width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-242		DOOR C-242	
SIZES		SIZES	
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 0"	2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 0"	3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3" x 7' 4"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-125

THIS door exhibits an ogee mold, which is in section like a reverse or long "S" curve, and is cut in the stiles and rails. The panels in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors are $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick and in $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch doors $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. Notice the apron beneath the glass. The glass is "double strength," which is just the thing for a large light like the one in this door. The illustration shows the door used in a frame house. It can be used in a house built of any material, but the frame in which the door is hung would have to be one suitable for the construction of the house.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. No matter what type of frame you may require, it will be easy for you to order it by number from the illustrations shown on pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Also specify width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-243

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1212

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 0"
3' 3" x 7' 0"

DOOR C-243

SIZES

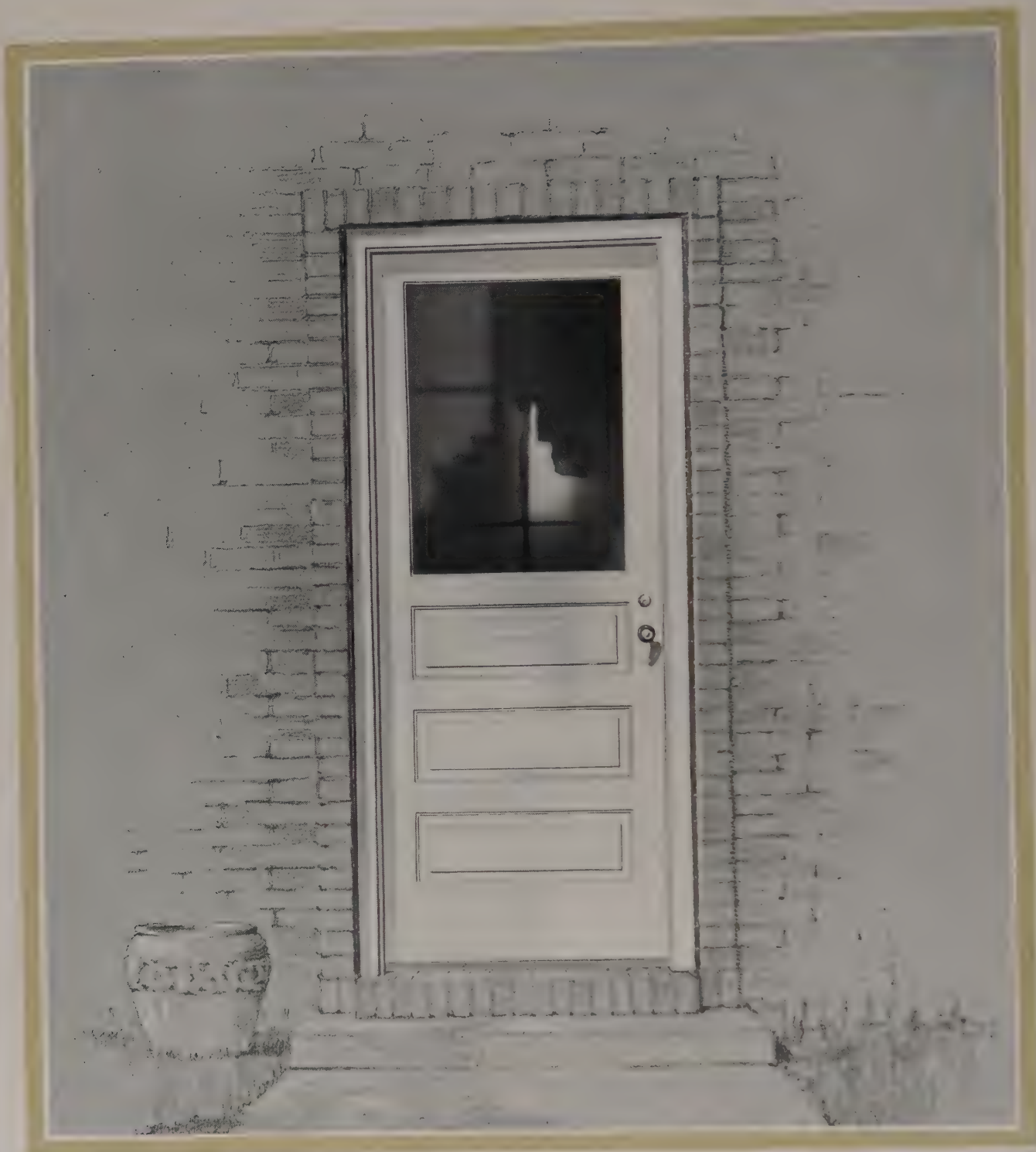
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1212

ROUGH OPENING 2 x 4 STUD WALL

2' 11" x 7' 4"
3' 3" x 7' 4"

See page 65 for an explanation of the construction of Curtis doors



Entrance C-126

THIS door might well be called the "all purpose" door. Its panels are $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick in the $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch door and $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick in the $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch door. The molding is ogee or reversed "S." This a good door for any outside exposure where light is needed within. The same excellent design is shown on page 58 under C-124 which has heavier panels and is Curtis ovolo molded. This design would be well chosen as a grade entrance because of the abundance of light it gives to the basement stairway.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. Should you desire this door in a different frame, refer to the frame wanted by number, selecting it from pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify also width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-244

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230

ROUGH OPENING AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL

3' 0" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

DOOR C-244

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230

ROUGH OPENING AND OVERALL SIZE MASONRY WALL

3' 0" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-127

RECENT years have seen much interest taken in the "slab" or "flush" door. The door and sidelights of this entrance are of this type. Notice the apparent absence of stiles and rails and the plain, smooth surface of the door. These exhibit the grain of the hardwood veneers in a striking manner. You frequently see entrances of this type in apartment buildings. They make a bright vestibule or lobby within. Plain plate glass, held in by stops, is used in the door and sidelights.

Complete entrance includes frame, door and sidelights. If purchased separately, frame includes trim as illustrated. If type of wall construction requires a different frame, you may order the frame wanted from pages 187 to 192 inclusive.

DOOR C-245	
SIZES	
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	

SIDELIGHTS C-253	
SIZES	
1' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	
1' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	

FRAME C-1273	
ROUGH OPENING	OVERALL SIZE
2 x 4 STUD WALL	2 x 4 STUD WALL
5' 8" x 7' 0"	6' 2" x 7' $3\frac{3}{4}$ "
5' 8" x 7' 4"	6' 2" x 7' $7\frac{3}{4}$ "

All Curtis doors are unconditionally guaranteed. The trademark is your protection



Entrance C-128

WATERPROOF glue, which is used in the construction of all Curtis hardwood doors, makes the slab door practicable for exterior use. Here is a door that is durable as well as unique in design and construction. It is built as described under Entrances C-129 and C-130 with the results mentioned under C-127. Because of the long, wide light of plain plate glass, this door can be used to light the interior halls of hotels, hospitals and apartment buildings.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. Frames of various types may be found on pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Furnish us with information regarding width of jambs, type of wall construction, and frame design number.

DOOR C-246

SIZES

3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1230
ROUGH AND OVERALL SIZE
MASONRY WALL

3' 4" x 7' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3' 4" x 7' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Entrance C-129

TWO layers of veneer are used on either surface of the slab door. They are laid with their grains running at right angles, and are thus "cross-banded," with the result that the veneer does not buckle, warp, nor split. This construction, with that described under Entrance C-130, produces a door of unusual staying qualities. This door has been popular in the bungalow style of house. Its six small lights brighten the room nearly as much as an ordinary sash.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. The correct frame may be selected from pages 187 to 192 inclusive, if the one here illustrated does not suit the type of construction in which you are interested. Specify width of jambs, type of wall construction and frame design number.

DOOR C-247

SIZES

3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1209
ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL

3' 3" x 7' 0"
3' 3" x 7' 4"

See page 65 for an explanation of the construction of Curtis doors



Entrance C-130

UNDERNEATH the veneers of the Curtis slab door are stiles and rails built up of white pine blocks, as in any Curtis hardwood door. These stiles and rails are securely doweled together. A core so built is strong and durable and it holds its shape. This door would look very well with sidelights as in Entrance C-127. In fact, any of these slab exterior doors can be used with sidelights if desired. They are particularly suited to the bungalow style of house.

Complete entrance includes door and frame as illustrated. Curtis Standard frames are shown on pages 187 to 192 inclusive. Specify by design number the frame desired. Also give the width of jambs and type of wall construction.

DOOR C-248

SIZES

3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

FRAME C-1212
ROUGH OPENING
2 x 4 STUD WALL
3' 3" x 7' 0"
3' 3" x 7' 4"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

CURTIS
INTERIOR
DOORS





Interior Doors

WHAT pride there is in the phrase, "My room"! It means my sanctum, my own little world. But what would it amount to if there were no door to it? Just as the exterior door marks a division between the family and the rest of the world, the interior door forms a dividing line between the individual and the family.

The interior door is an architectural member of the house, a part of the interior partition. Your furniture must always give way to it. With the interior trim it is the basis of your decorative scheme, the background to which your interior must conform.

As in the case of exterior doors, there are two kinds of interior doors, solid and veneered. The construction of both kinds is the same whether they be for exterior or interior use. Solid doors are particularly desirable for the interior when they are to be painted; veneered doors are used usually when the woodwork is not to be painted and when it is desired to show the beauty of the grain of the wood.

The following points characterize all doors bearing the Curtis trademark:

(1) A dowel of straight-grained, flawless hardwood with a spiral groove throughout its length is used to join the stiles and rails together. The spiral groove allows the air in the hole to come out as the dowel is being forced in and it takes up the excess glue which has been squirted into the hole and which flows back taking hold of the wood throughout the entire length of the dowel. The result is a joint that possesses greater strength than the fiber of the wood itself. By actual test in the laboratory, it has been demonstrated that the wood of the rail breaks before the dowel joint gives way. The breaking point exceeds a pull of 5,200 pounds.

(2) The stiles and rails of Curtis veneered doors have built-up cores which consist of narrow white pine blocks placed end to end and running lengthwise. These blocks are tongued and grooved in addition to being glued together. The built-up stiles and rails are then dowelled together as described in (1).

(3) In making veneered doors hardwood strips of the same wood as the veneer are placed on each edge of the stiles and rails before the veneer is applied. Thus both the outside and molded edges of these members are made of the same wood as the faces giving every appearance of their having been built of solid hardwood.

(4) Waterproof glue is used for securing the veneers to the core of the hardwood door, even when for interior use. This makes a door that is durable and serviceable under trying conditions and one that combines durability and serviceability with beauty.

(5) Slab doors such as the designs on pages 61 to 64 are of 5-ply construction; i. e., there are two veneers on each of the smoothed surfaces of the built-up core, and their grains are cross-banded. The core consists of built-up stiles and rails securely dowelled together just as in any other veneered door.

(6) All Curtis doors are thoroughly machine sanded by means of both drum and belt sanders. The finishing touch is done by hand. Prior to the final inspection and application of the trademark stamp, the doors are carefully examined by skilled workmen who see to the removal of any little flaws and defects that may have been brought to light by the machining and sanding.

(7) Curtis softwood doors have panels of three kinds; solid raised, solid flat and laminated flat. In doors $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick solid raised panels are $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick; solid flat panels are $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick; and laminated flat panels are $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. In $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch softwood doors, solid raised panels are $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch; solid flat panels $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch; and laminated flat panels $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch thick. The depth of the reveal in doors of both thicknesses is practically the same, hence the design of the door is the same in both cases.

(8) Curtis hardwood doors all have laminated flat panels $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick; except in the one-panel door (C-307), in which the panel is $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick. These panels are of 3-ply construction; i. e., they consist of two layers of hardwood veneer glued to the surfaces of an inside core, whose grain runs at right angles to the grain of the surface veneers. This cross-banding produces a panel of extraordinary strength.

On page 33, the moldings used in the designs of Curtis hardwood and softwood exterior and interior doors are illustrated and described. You will find that you can select interior doors from the following pages that will harmonize in design with the exterior doors that you select from the preceding pages. Thus you can obtain complete unity in the doorways throughout your house.



Interior Door C-300—Colonial

COLONIAL beauty on the interior of the home is emphasized by this eight-panel door. Notice the raised panels and the flush molding. The door is also offered with stiles and rails, Curtis ovolo molded. The gracefully molded trim suggested here is design C-1600, shown in detail on pages 222 and 223. Trim of simpler design can also be used with this door, if judiciously selected.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-301 — Colonial

A PLAINER door of the eight-panel design than C-300 is shown here, with flat panels, Curtis ovolo molded. It is quite as interesting because of its simplicity, and is supplied in either hardwood or softwood with flat panels. The door illustrated is of softwood, painted. In hardwood it may be finished natural or stained, and varnished. The trim is C-1670, shown on pages 230 and 231.

SIZES
 2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

See page 65 for the kinds and thicknesses of panels used in Curtis doors



Interior Door C-302—Colonial

NOTHING is more characteristic of Colonial architecture than the six-panel door. It is furnished with raised panels in softwood only. The illustration shows flush molding with raised panels, but the door is also obtainable with stiles and rails, Curtis ovolo molded. In the $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors raised panels are $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick; and $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch thick in $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-303—Colonial

FLAT panels and Curtis ovolo molded stiles and rails make the panels in this Colonial door seem large. This door is made with panels of the same wood as the stiles and rails. If the hardwood door is selected it can be finished natural or stained, and varnished, while the softwood door should be painted. A plain trim, C-1620, shown in detail on pages 224 and 225 is suggested here.

SIZES
 2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

Suggestions for the finishing of doors and architectural woodwork are given on page 166



Interior Door C-304—Southern

SIMPLICITY in its design, effected by the flat panels and the Curtis ovolo molded stiles and rails makes this door appropriate for any type of house but it is particularly suited to the Southern interior. The large panels are laminated and are $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. They will not crack, split nor blister.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-305—English or Western

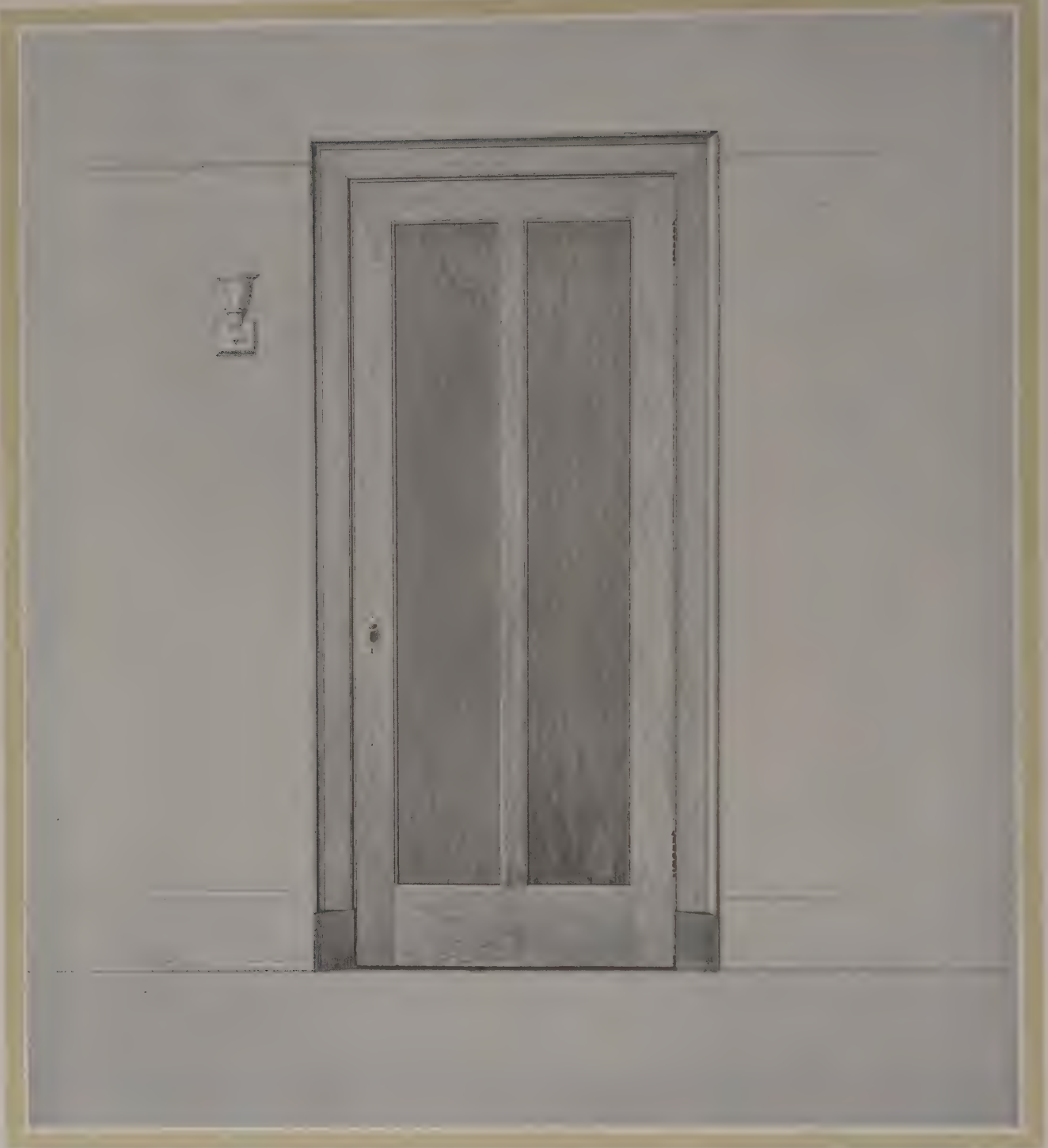
HERE is a door of unique design. It is a good door for the English house and can also be used in houses of the Western expression. The panels are laminated and are $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick. The trim illustrated is C-1660; its individual members being shown on pages 228 and 229. Other designs of trim are also suitable to this door. The door is Curtis ovolo molded.

SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

The beauty of these doors when used with wall paneling is suggested on pages 111-115



Interior Door C-306—Western or English

LONG, vertical lines, which are shown in this door, are suited to the Western or English house of low, rambling design. It will make the ceiling of such a house seem higher than it actually is. The door parts are splendidly proportioned and its flat laminated panels are neatly framed by stiles and rails that are Curtis ovolo molded, as described on page 33.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-307 — Western

WHEN it is desired, as it sometimes is, particularly in the Western house, to show the beauty of the grain of the wood in the hardwood door, no better paneled design than this could be selected. The large, flat panel is of 3-ply construction and is $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick. It will not warp, crack, nor blister, because of the cross-pull of the grains in the veneer sheets.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

The manner in which Curtis doors are made is explained on page 65



Interior Door C-308—Western

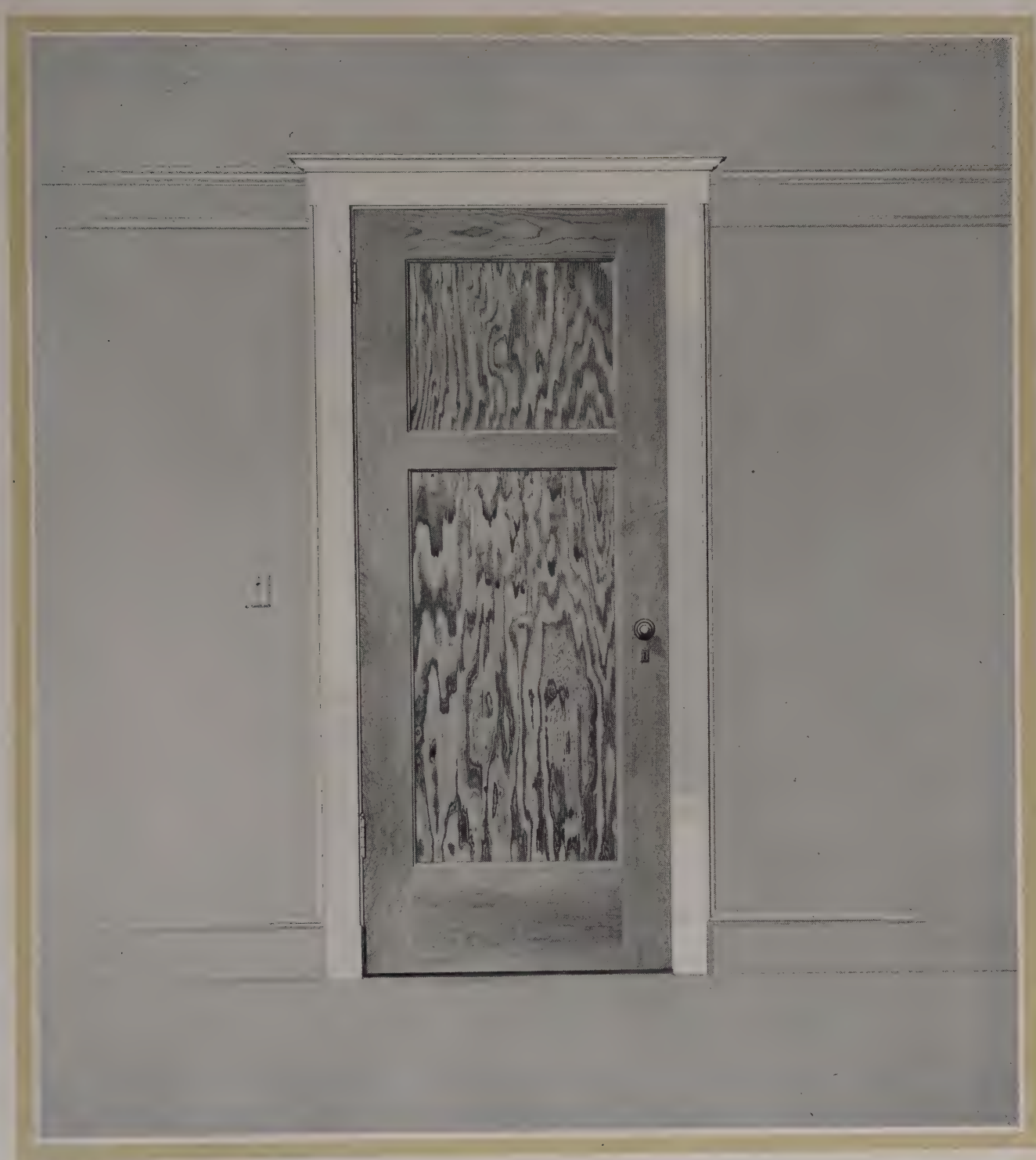
CURTIS ovolo molded stiles and rails add much to the appearance of this design. The panels are $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thick and are of laminated construction, that is, they consist of three layers of veneer glued together, the grains of the outside layers running at right angles to the grain of the core. Such panels will not crack, split nor warp and the veneers will not blister.

SIZES
 2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-309—Western

FOR the woods in which this door is obtainable you should see the price supplement to this catalog. It is furnished with softwood or hardwood stiles and rails with laminated flat panels. The design permits a large display of the grain in the panels. The natural beauty of the grain may be enhanced by careful finishing, for which suggestions will be found on page 166.

SIZES
 2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

See page 65 for the kinds and thicknesses of panels used in Curtis doors



Interior Door C-310

O GEE molding, the profile of which is like an elongated "S" curve, is used around the $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick raised panels and on the stiles and rails of this door. The back band trim illustrated around this door is C-1620, shown on pages 224 and 225. Other trim may be used if desired.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Mirror Door C-311

TO have a mirror door in your bedroom is a convenience you cannot fully appreciate until you have used one. It permits a full length view that is very helpful, particularly at dressmaking time. A mirror door can also be used in the hallway. The other side of the door is paneled according to any of the designs for interior doors shown on the pages of this catalog.

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Suggestions for the finishing of doors and architectural woodwork are given on page 166



French Doors C-320

FRENCH doors are ideal for openings in the living portion of the house. With the panel at the bottom of these doors they could very well be used for the entrance to the porch. In each door for the four-foot opening there are ten lights, and fifteen, three wide, in each door in the five-foot opening. An astragal is furnished with each pair of French doors.

SIZES		SIZES	
OPENING SIZE PER PAIR		OPENING SIZE PER PAIR	
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 6' 8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 7' 0"	2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 7' 0"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



French Doors C-321

THIS pattern can be used in a house of any type. The lights of the doors are pleasingly proportioned and the stiles and rails are Curtis ovolo molded. In each door for the four-foot opening there are ten lights, and fifteen, three wide, in each door in the five-foot opening. Trim C-1650 is illustrated. An astragal is furnished with each pair of French doors.

SIZES	OPENING SIZE PER PAIR	SIZES	OPENING SIZE PER PAIR
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 6' 8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 7' 0"	2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 7' 0"

The beauty of French doors when used with wall paneling is suggested on page 113



French Doors C-322

FRENCH doors are the "windows of the interior." They are most useful between the hall and living room or between the living and dining rooms. In the latter place they permit one room to light the other, but when closed prevent the aromas from fragrant dishes in the dining room from reaching the living room. An astragal is furnished with each pair of French doors.

SIZES	OPENING SIZE PER PAIR
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 7' 0"

SIZES	OPENING SIZE PER PAIR
2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 7' 0"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



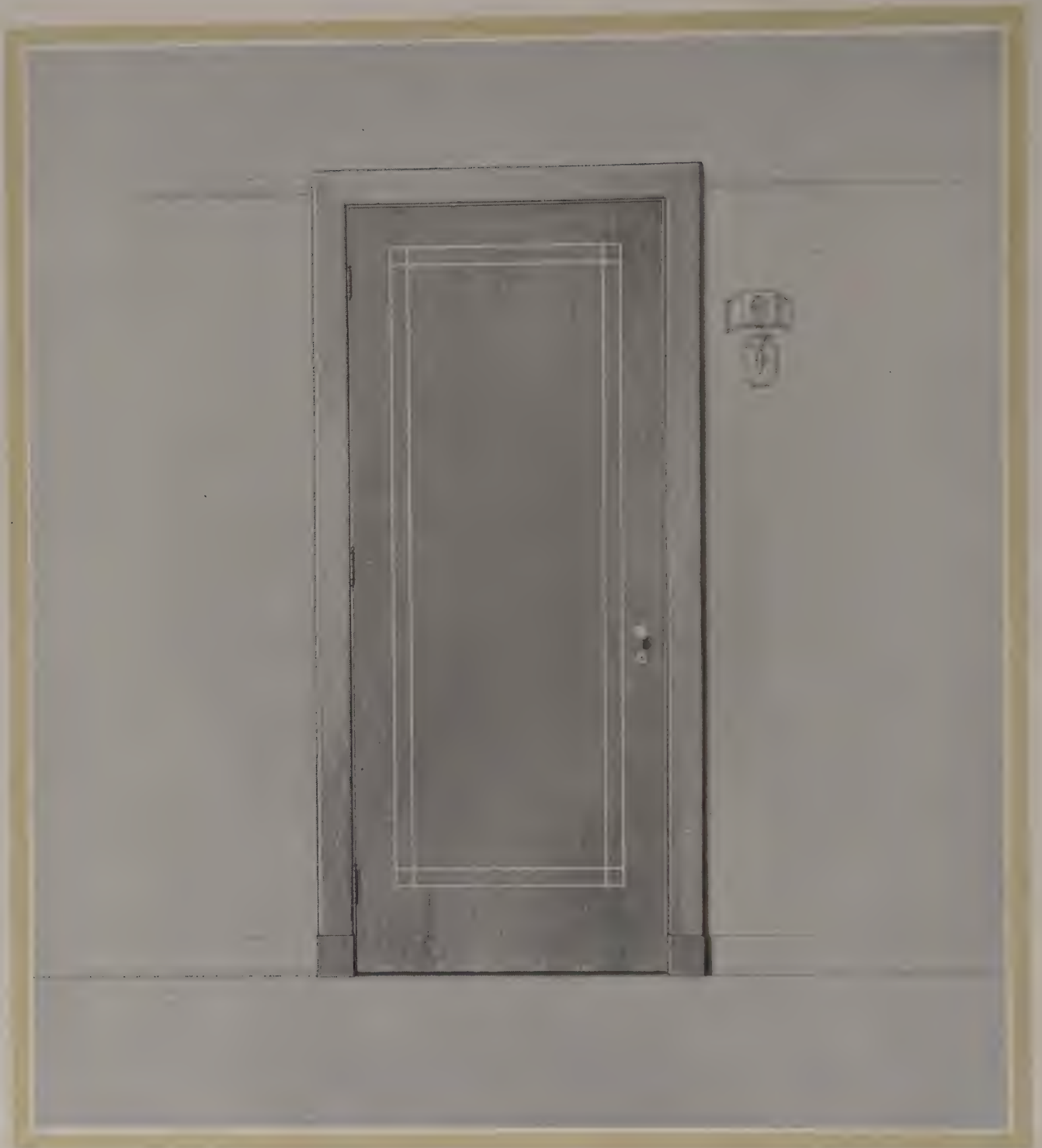
Bedroom Slat Door C-330

WHEN the nights are warm this kind of a door makes a more comfortable bedroom. It is hung on the same jamb (double rabbeted C-1278) with the regular interior door, which can be left open when this one is closed. The slat construction admits the air and breezes and permits good circulation in the bedroom. Absolute privacy is insured by the angle of the slats.

SIZES

2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

The manner in which Curtis doors are made is explained on page 65

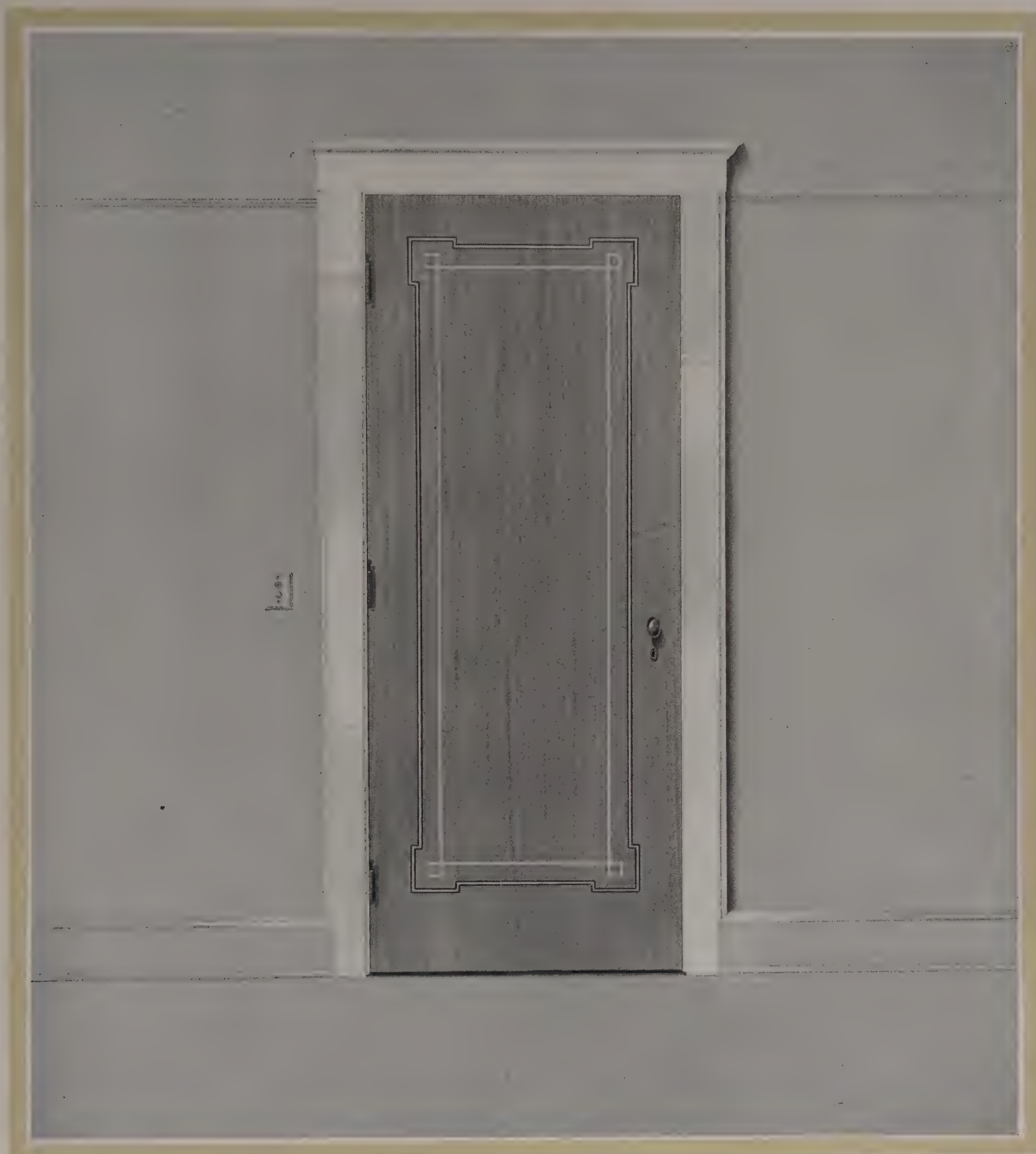


Interior Door C-350

REMARKABLE things can be done with and made of wood, but perhaps the most interesting phase of this serviceable material is exhibited in wood veneer, which is so prominently in evidence in the hardwood slab door. Such a door of solid hardwood would be impossible to produce because slabs of wood of such size could not be obtained. But the veneer construction makes the slab door possible. The trim shown is C-1680. The manufacture of the veneers used in making Curtis slab and veneered doors is treated on pages 83 to 85 inclusive.

This door is carried only in size 3' 0" x 7' 0" x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-351

VENEER production is an interesting process. A log of given length, after having been thoroughly soaked in water, which prevents the wood from cracking or splitting under the operation of the knife, is put in a lathe. The knife, as the log revolves parallel with the grain, cuts off a thin sheet of wood, which is the veneer. The veneer comes out of the machine in long lengths; then it is cut to standard sizes and all defects removed. By matching different pieces from the same log in color and grain, effects are obtainable as in this door. (The pattern is an inlay.)

This door is carried only in size 3' 0" x 7' 0" x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

The construction of Curtis slab doors is explained on consecutive pages 61-64, inclusive

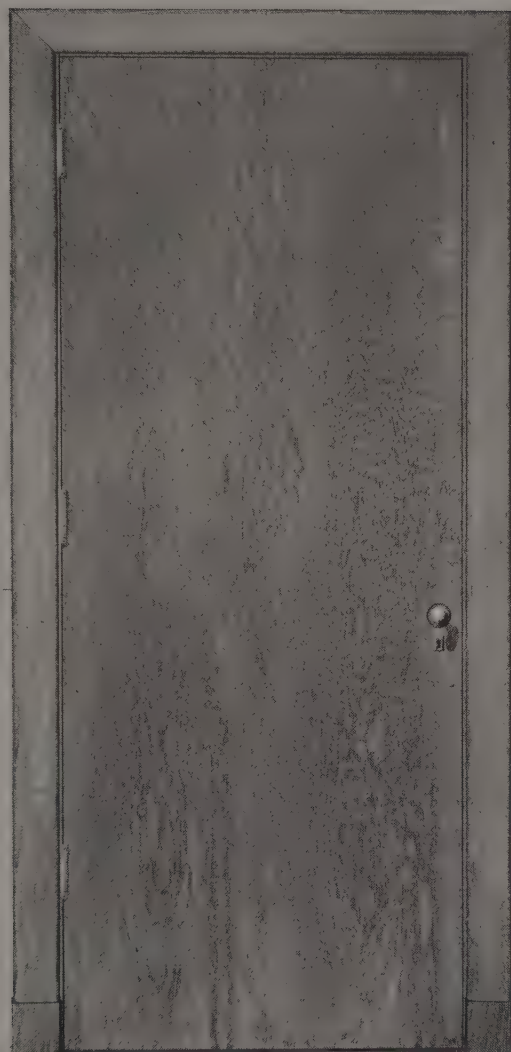


Interior Door C-352

TO dry sheets of veneers, they are run through steam-heated steel rollers, like clothes through a clothes wringer. The rollers take most of the moisture and consequently most of the curl out of the veneer sheets. The veneer is then ready to be made up into hardwood doors. As explained on page 65, the Curtis slab door is of 5-ply construction, comprising two layers of veneer, cross-banded, on either side of a softwood core composed of stiles and rails built up of small softwood blocks as in any other veneered door. This door exhibits an inlay of two woods.

This door is carried only in size 3' 0" x 7' 0" x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

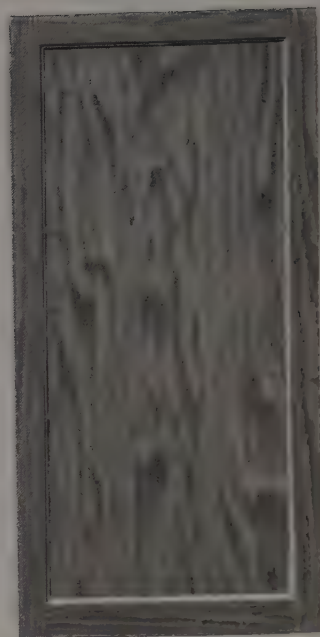
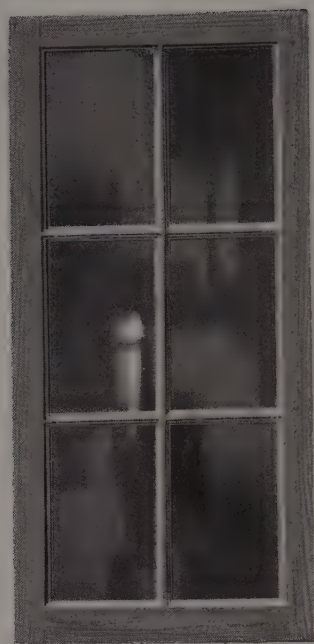
For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Interior Door C-353

HOW many strips of veneer are there on the surface of this slab door? Apparently only one. As a matter of fact, there are several. The harmonious appearance in the grain of the wood throughout its entire area is obtained by carefully matching the several strips of veneer not only in grain but also in color. This is not a difficult task because veneer sheets cut successively from the same log are used. The grain pattern and color in such sheets bear a marked similarity and consequently when put together produce a harmonious effect.

This door is carried only in size 3' 0" x 7' 0" x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".



Cupboard Doors

THESE doors are Curtis ovolo molded. C-360, with its six lights, enables you to see the contents within the cupboard when the doors are closed. Pages 138 to 145 inclusive show cupboard doors, C-360 and C-361, in place in kitchen dressers of various designs. Some are illustrated suggesting natural finish; others are painted.

DESIGNS C-360 AND C-361

SIZES

1' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 1' 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

SIZES

1' 4" x 2' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 1' 4" x 3' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 4" x 4' 0" x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 6" x 2' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 1' 6" x 3' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

DESIGNS C-362 AND C-363

SIZES

1' 6" x 4' 0" x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 8" x 2' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 1' 8" x 3' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 8" x 4' 0" x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 10" x 2' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

1' 10" x 3' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 1' 10" x 4' 0" x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 2' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 2' 0" x 3' 0" x $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 4' 0" x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

CURTIS
PERMANENT
FURNITURE
for the
LIVING ROOM





Permanent Furniture for the Living Rooms

THE classification, "permanent furniture for the living rooms" is not exclusive. There are many designs on the following pages that can be used in other parts of the house. For example, wall paneling and beamed ceilings are quite frequently used in dining rooms; so are window seats, which often appear in hallways, too.

On page 117, the utility and character of permanent furniture are described completely. On page 137, the construction details of Curtis permanent furniture are explained. What is said on those pages applies to the permanent furniture for the living rooms of your house as well as to that for the other rooms.

On pages 88 to 97 are shown openings that allow unrestricted circulation of air between rooms. They are much more interesting and sensible than a portal hung with curtains, and with their spacious bookcases or paneled pedestals will prove much more useful.

Thinking housewives are beginning to appreciate more and more the decorative value of books in furnishing a home. The most practical equipment for the living room that must serve also as a library or reading room, are glass-enclosed bookcases such as those on pages 98 to 102. The very character of their construction and their design stamp the person who owns them as one who prizes good books as a permanent part of his possessions.

Bookcases and window seats very often go together. They give a homelike touch to any room. The window seats will be found particularly useful because there are chests beneath them for holding miscellaneous household articles. Cosy seats are also suitable for the dining room, the bedroom, the hall stair landing, or the den.

Of course, you are going to have a fireplace in your home. A fireplace saves fuel. It enables you to take the chill off the early mornings and late evenings in the fall just before you start the furnace and in the spring just after you let it go out. But the practical aspects of the fireplace are insignificant compared to its beauty and the home spirit which it fosters. Do you realize that the word hearth is a derivative of heart? This is because people have always thought of the hearth as the heart of the home. The mantel is an architectural part of the room. It should be made of the same wood as the doors and the trim. It is a suitable frame for the fireplace. Use good old-fashioned rough, red bricks, and you will have a fireplace that you and your children will remember all your lives.

Like many of the other substantial things we have inherited in our homes, we get wall paneling from the English. The humblest of Tudor farm houses were frequently paneled. Paneling was prized so highly that it was taken from house to house if the family moved and it was handed down in wills. It served several generations. Imagine the sentiments associated with paneling of this kind! Wall paneling is not expensive when you consider that it lasts forever. For the best effect, the wood should be stained before waxing. Oak paneling is properly used with oak furniture, but white paneling forms a splendid background for furniture of the fine-grained and more highly polished woods.

Beamed ceilings are a tradition that we should prize. They come down to us from the first homes of the Colonists, when on cold, cheerless nights, the blaze of the hearth fire

*"Made the rude, bare, raftered room
Burst, flower-like, into rosy bloom."*

They are the proper accompaniment of paneled walls. They can, however, be used alone. The beams and the rest of the woodwork in the same room should be finished in the same manner. When this is done, the effect is delightful. Before you make up your mind definitely just what you want in your home, look over the following pages with care.



Inter-Room Opening C-530

SHELVES, adjustable to any height, are found inside of the pedestals of this design and consequently the pedestals can be used as bookcases or music racks. Such a design is at once a space-saver and a distinct contribution to the architectural character of the interior.

Complete opening includes two bookcases, each with three adjustable shelves; two bases, each containing one drawer; jambs and trim as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 12' 0", forming a passageway 4' 10" wide. Rough opening recommended 7' 4½" from finished

floor. Furnished for either 5⅝" or 7⅝" wall. Bookcase is 5' 0⅝" high, 3' 1" wide; overall depth above pedestal 11". Inside depth of bookcase (above pedestal) 9". Overall depth of pedestal 1' 1¼". The pedestal projects 2" on the face side.

For the kinds of wood, price information and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Inter-Room Opening C-531

HOW permanent furniture saves space is clearly shown in this instance where a wide opening is occupied by two bookcases enclosed within the cased opening by pilasters. The back of the pedestal is here illustrated, its face being similar to the illustration on the preceding page.

Complete opening includes two paneled pedestals, each containing one bookcase with three adjustable shelves; two columns, two pilasters, and trim as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 12' 0", forming a passageway 4' 10" wide. Rough opening recommended 7' 4½" from

finished floor. Furnished for either 5⅜" or 7⅜" wall. Bookcase is 5' 0⅝" high, 3' 1" wide; overall depth above pedestal 11". Inside depth of bookcase (above pedestal) 9". Overall depth of pedestal 1' 1¾". The pedestal projects 2" on the face side.

To maintain the beauty of design of inter-room openings, the width of opening recommended should be strictly adhered to



Inter-Room Opening C-532

THE back of this pedestal is paneled to match the doors illustrated which enclose three adjustable shelves. They can be used for books or as a sewing cabinet, as desired. In either case they serve as a useful piece of furniture without occupying any of the floor space of the room.

Complete opening includes two paneled pedestals, each containing three adjustable shelves; two columns, two pilasters, and trim as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 10' 6", forming a passageway 5' 2" wide. Rough opening recommended 7' 4½" from finished floor. Fur-

nished for either 5¾" or 7¾" wall. The back of the pedestal is similar in design of paneling to the side illustrated. Columns 3" x 9" x 7' 3". Pedestal is 4' 9½" high, 2' 2½" wide; overall depth 11½", giving a 9½" inside measurement.

For the kinds of wood, price information and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Inter-Room Opening C-533

INTER-ROOM opening designs C-530 to C-535 can be used in homes of any architectural type. This one is particularly desirable for the opening that is too wide for ordinary doors. Its paneled buttresses possess the beauty of wall paneling and are identical in design on either side.

Complete opening includes two paneled buttresses; two columns; two pilasters, and trim as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 10' 6", forming a passageway 5' 2" wide. Rough opening recommended 7' 4½" from

finished floor. Furnished for either 5⅜" or 7⅜" wall. The design of the opposite side of the buttress is identical with the illustration. Columns 3" x 9" x 7' 3". Buttress 4' 9⅜" high, 2' 2½" wide, 4½" thick.

Suggestions for the finishing of inter-room openings and architectural woodwork are given on page 166



Inter-Room Opening C-534

WHAT housewife has not desired a place in the living room for her sewing where it wouldn't be in the way? Such a place is offered her within the pedestals of this opening. The faces of the pedestals are long paneled doors which open upon shelves of adjustable height within.

Complete opening includes two paneled pedestals, each containing three adjustable shelves; two columns, two pilasters, and trim as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 10' 6", forming a passageway 5' 2" wide. Rough opening recommended 7' 4½". Furnished for

either 5¾" or 7¾" wall. The back of the pedestal is paneled as shown in the illustration. Columns 3" x 9" x 7' 3". Pedestal is 4' 9¾" high, 2' 2½" wide and 11½" deep, providing a compartment of 9½" inside measurement.

For the kinds of wood, price information and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Inter-Room Opening C-535

UNLESS you are accustomed to having a writing desk handy at all times in your living room, you cannot appreciate the convenience of a piece of permanent furniture like this. When the desk top is up, the pedestals present a regular paneled effect as in design C-534.

Complete opening includes one writing desk pedestal as illustrated, one pedestal as pictured on page 92 in design C-534, jambs, and trim as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 10' 6", forming a passageway 5' 2" wide.

Rough opening recommended 7' 4½" from finished floor. Furnished for either 5⅜" or 7⅜" wall. Pedestal is 4' 9⅜" high, 2' 2½" wide, 11½" deep, providing a compartment of 9½" inside measurement.

Specify desk to be in right- or left-hand pedestal when facing desk



Inter-Room Opening C-540

A BOOKCASE opening of this kind allows one room to light another while the pedestals utilize the space of the partition as bookcases. The bookcase can face either room; its back is paneled. This inter-room opening was formerly Colonnade C-821 in the Curtis Catalog previous to this one.

Complete opening includes two pedestals, each with three adjustable shelves; jambs, and two columns as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 12' 0", forming a passageway 4' 10" wide. Rough opening recommended 7' 0⁷/₈" from finished floor. Furnished for either 5³/₈" or 7³/₈"

wall. No trim or base included. Pedestal is 4' 9" high, 3' 4" wide, 11" deep, providing a compartment of 9" inside measurement. Columns are 8" straight shaft and are furnished either 2' 3" or 3' 3" high.

For the kinds of wood, price information and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Inter-Room Opening C-541

THIS is suitable to the bungalow type of house. As items of permanent furniture, the pedestals are of unusual use. The backs of the pedestals are paneled and they can be had to face upon either room. This opening in the previous Curtis Catalog was designated as Colonnade C-824.

Complete opening includes two pedestals, each with three adjustable shelves; jambs, and two columns as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 10' 6", forming a passageway 5' 2" wide. Height of rough opening from finished floor 7' 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Furnished for either 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ " wall.

No trim or base included. Pedestal is 4' 9" high, 2' 4" wide, 11" deep, providing a compartment of 9" inside measurement. Columns are 8" tapered shaft, either 2' 3" or 3' 3" high.

Suggestions for the finishing of inter-room openings and architectural woodwork are given on page 166



Inter-Room Opening C-542

THE bookcases can be ordered to face either room, or one room and the other pedestal the other. This arrangement has sometimes been effected when the opening was between the living and dining room. One pedestal was used as a bookcase in the first instance and as a china case in the second.

Complete opening includes two pedestals, each with three adjustable shelves; jambs, and two columns as illustrated. Width of opening recommended 10' 6", forming a passageway 5' 2" wide. Height of rough opening from finished

floor 7' 07 8/16". Furnished for either 53 8/16" or 73 8/16" wall. No trim or base included. Pedestal is 4' 9" high, 2' 4" wide, 11" deep, providing a compartment of 9" inside measurement. Columns are 8" square shaft 2' 3" or 3' 3" high.

For the kinds of wood, price information and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Inter-Room Openings C-543 and C-544

HARDLY a family nowadays but does not keep some sort of record of income and expense. A bookcase like this helps make that task a lighter one. Notice the places for stationery, correspondence, memo books and the like, while below is a bookcase.

C-543

Complete opening includes one writing desk pedestal as illustrated, and one pedestal, jambs, and two columns from design C-542, page 96. For dimensions see page 96.

C-544

Complete opening includes one writing desk pedestal as illustrated, and one pedestal, jambs and two columns from design C-541, page 95. For dimensions see page 95.

Specify desk to be in right- or left-hand pedestal when facing desk



Bookcase C-575—Colonial or Southern

- C-575 Bookcase as illustrated without baseboard.
 C-576 Bookcase C-575 with pedestal similar to design C-578.
 C-577 Bookcase C-578 without pedestal or baseboard.
 C-578 Bookcase and pedestal as illustrated.

No baseboard furnished with Designs C-575 or C-577. It must be ordered separately to match room trim.

DESIGN NUMBER	BOOKCASE WIDTH	BOOKCASE DEPTH OVERALL	BOOKCASE DEPTH INSIDE	PEDESTAL WIDTH	PEDESTAL DEPTH	BOOKCASE HEIGHT	
						WITHOUT PEDESTAL	WITH PEDESTAL
C-575	3' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			4' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
C-576	3' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		5' 5"
C-577	3' 1"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "			4' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
C-578	3' 1"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	3' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		5' 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ "



Bookcase C-578
English, Colonial or Southern

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Bookcase C-579—Colonial, Southern, or English

- C-579 Bookcase as illustrated without baseboard.
 C-580 Bookcase C-579 with pedestal similar to design C-582.
 C-581 Bookcase C-582 without pedestal or baseboard.
 C-582 Bookcase and pedestal as illustrated.

No baseboard furnished with Designs C-579 or C-581. It must be ordered separately to match room trim.

DESIGN NUMBER	BOOKCASE WIDTH	BOOKCASE DEPTH OVERALL	BOOKCASE DEPTH INSIDE	PEDESTAL WIDTH	PEDESTAL DEPTH	BOOKCASE HEIGHT	
						WITHOUT PEDESTAL	WITH PEDESTAL
C-579	5' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "			4' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-580	5' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	5' 5"	1' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
C-581	2' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			4' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5' 5"
C-582	2' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1' 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		

When bookcases are furnished without pedestals, no baseboard is included



Bookcase C-582
Colonial or Southern



Bookcase C-583—English, Colonial, or Southern

- C-583 Bookcase as illustrated without baseboard.
 C-584 Bookcase C-583 with pedestal similar to design C-586.
 C-585 Bookcase C-586 without pedestal or baseboard.
 C-586 Bookcase and pedestal as illustrated.

No baseboard furnished with Designs C-583 or C-585. It must be ordered separately to match room trim.

DESIGN NUMBER	BOOKCASE WIDTH	BOOKCASE DEPTH OVERALL	BOOKCASE DEPTH INSIDE	PEDESTAL WIDTH	PEDESTAL DEPTH	BOOKCASE HEIGHT	
						WITHOUT PEDESTAL	WITH PEDESTAL
C-583	4' 4½"	11½"	9⅝"			4' 4¾"	
C-584	4' 4½"	11½"	9⅝"	4' 6"	1' 0¾"		5' 0⅝"
C-585	2' 3"	11½"	9⅝"			4' 4¾"	
C-586	2' 3"	11½"	9⅝"	2' 6"	1' 0¾"		5' 0⅝"



Bookcase C-586
English, Colonial or Southern

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Bookcase C-588

- C-587 Bookcase C-588 without pedestal or baseboard.
 C-588 Bookcase and pedestal as illustrated.
 C-589 Bookcase as illustrated without baseboard.
 C-590 Bookcase C-589 with pedestal similar to design C-588.

No baseboard furnished with Designs C-587 or C-589. It must be ordered separately to match room trim.

DESIGN NUMBER	BOOKCASE WIDTH	BOOKCASE DEPTH OVERALL	BOOKCASE DEPTH INSIDE	PEDESTAL WIDTH	PEDESTAL DEPTH	BOOKCASE HEIGHT	
						WITHOUT PEDESTAL	WITH PEDESTAL
C-587	3' 2½"	1' 0"	10¼"	3' 4"	1' 0¾"	4' 7"	5' 2¾"
C-588	3' 2½"	1' 0"	10¼"				
C-589	2' 4½"	1' 0"	10¼"	2' 6"	1' 0¾"	4' 7"	5' 2¾"
C-590	2' 4½"	1' 0"	10¼"				

When bookcases are furnished without pedestals, no baseboard is included



Bookcase C-589



Bookcase and Seat Combinations

OTHER bookcases than those illustrated in these combinations may be selected from pages 98 to 101 inclusive for use in combination with either seat. Bookcases and seat desired must be clearly specified by design number. The length of the room end and the position of openings should also be stated. There is a chest within each seat which is accessible through the hinged top.

Combination C-594 (above) includes two bookcases with pedestals, C-578 and hinged top seat C-595. Bookcase C-578, for dimensions see page 98. Seat C-595, height 1' 2", width 5' 6", depth 1' 4".

Combination C-598, (below) includes two bookcases with pedestals, C-586 with hinged top seat C-599. Bookcases C-586, for dimensions see page 100. Seat C-599, height 1' 2", width 7' 2", depth 1' 4".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Mantel C-615—Colonial or Southern

JUST before you start the furnace fire in the fall and just after you let it go out in the early spring, you will especially appreciate the warmth of a fireplace. It will take the chill off the atmosphere in the mornings and evenings and make the changes between the seasons less dangerous to the family health. By all means have an attractive mantel around your fireplace. Here is a design which when painted is suitable to the Colonial or Southern home.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 3' 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
 Width overall of shelf 4' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Width of shelf 5"

Height of brick opening 2' 10"
 Width of brick opening 3' 3"
 Height of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

None of the properties illustrated, such as andirons, clocks, candlesticks, etc., are furnished by the Curtis Companies



Mantel C-616—Colonial or Southern

FIREPLACES are useful anywhere in the house. Have as many of them as you can afford or your plan permits. Have one in your bedroom, too, if possible. You will appreciate its comfort in the evenings and it makes dressing in the morning by its cheerful warmth a much pleasanter task. This design is of dainty character, and is very appropriate for bedroom use. It is prettiest when painted white and is particularly suited to the Colonial or Southern home.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 4' 3½"
Width overall of shelf 5' 4½"
Width of shelf 9"

Height of tile opening 3' 3½"
Width of tile opening 3' 11"
Height of grate opening 2' 6½"
Width of grate opening 3' 0½", 2' 6½", or 2' 0½"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Mantel C-617—Colonial or Southern

EVERY circle must have a center. The hearth is the center of the family circle. Could you desire a more fitting or pleasing center for *your* family circle than a glowing fire framed by this beautiful mantel? The fluted pilasters and the finely molded details are dignified and refined. The design when painted is appropriate to the Colonial or Southern home, or if stained to the English house. Here is a mantel you will never tire of, no matter how many you have.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 4' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
 Width overall of shelf 5' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 Width of shelf 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Height of brick opening 3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of brick opening 3' 11"
 Height of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of grate opening 3' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Helpful suggestions on the finishing of woodwork will be found on page 166



Mantel C-618—English or Colonial

PERHAPS you have never thought of the fireplace as an economizer. It is just that in several ways. Particularly does it save fuel, for with it you can heat your house comfortably enough in the fall and spring and therefore, shorten the season in which your furnace, with its greater fuel consuming capacity, must give service. This design of mantel is primarily of English type, but if it is painted it can be used in the Colonial or Southern home.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 4' 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
 Width overall of shelf 4' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 Width of shelf 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Height of brick opening 3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of brick opening 3' 8"
 Height of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", or 2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Mantel C-619

ARE chilly nights and rainy days painful and disagreeable to you? You can take away much of their unpleasantness with a grate fire. It will add cheer and comfort to the room that you cannot appreciate until you have enjoyed it. A fireplace is most attractive when enclosed by a beautiful mantel. This design is a graceful pattern especially suited to the English house. It is however, adaptable to use in houses of other types.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 4' 4½"
 Width overall of shelf 5' 0"
 Width of shelf 6¾"
 Width of return to wall 11"
 Width of plaster breast above shelf 4' 9¾"

Height of marble opening 3' 3½"
 Width of marble opening 3' 8"
 Height of grate opening 2' 6½"
 Width of grate opening 2' 6½" or 2' 0½"

None of the properties illustrated, such as andirons, clocks, candlesticks, etc., are furnished by the Curtis Companies



Mantel C-620—English or Colonial

MANY a child has had to imagine Santa Claus coming down a stove pipe, and these are to be pitied. But the boys and girls who associate their patron saint with the hearth fire and the fireplace are more fortunate, for they catch the spirit of Christmas as every child has a right to know it. Here is a mantel of charming design that is adaptable to use in the Southern home as well as in houses of the English or Colonial type.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 4' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Width overall of shelf 5' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Width of shelf 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Height of plaster opening 2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of plaster opening 3' 11"
 Height of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of grate opening 3' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Currier Catalog Supplement



Mantel C-621

WHAT if a fireplace isn't usable all year 'round for heating? It deserves a place in your home just for the time and occasions when it is used. But did you ever stop to realize that there is no better means for ventilation at all times than the open flue? It helps to keep your house cool in summer because it encourages the circulation of the air in the room. Here is a design suitable for any type of house. If it is used in a Colonial or Southern home, it should be painted.

Complete mantel includes all woodwork illustrated and is shipped without being painted or stained.

Height to top of shelf 4' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Width overall of shelf 4' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Width of shelf 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Height of plaster opening 3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of plaster opening 3' 11"
 Height of grate opening 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Width of grate opening 3' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Helpful suggestions on the finishing of woodwork will be found on page 166



Mantel Shelf C-622—Western

DON'T let the question of fuel deter you from enjoying the comfort, cheer and beauty of a fireplace in your home. The French peasants, for whom the fuel problem is much more serious than with Americans, think so much of their fireplaces that in order to get backlogs, they save all their waste paper, sweepings, orange peels, and such, pile them on a newspaper, which they then tightly roll up, twist at the ends and tie with a string—and call a backlog. And they love its warmth and cheer! This mantel shelf will help you appreciate your Western home.

Items furnished include shelf and moldings.

Overall width of shelf 5' 2"
 Width overall of breast 4' 8"
 Width of shelf 4"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Paneled Wainscoting C-640—Colonial

WALL paneling began as a wainscot at the bottom of the walls in the old Tudor houses in which this delightful tradition originated. Above the wainscot were loose hangings, which gave way later to more paneling or plastered walls. Nothing can add greater beauty to a living room, dining room, library, den or bedroom, than a paneled wainscot of architectural design. This design is composed of panels and stiles and rails excellently proportioned, and the flat panels are attractively framed by flush molding, as described on page 33.

In ordering the following information will be required: overall dimensions of rooms—indicating these dimensions as from each wall to center of openings; size of door and window openings; distance from finished floor to top of sill in window frames; design of door and window trim to be used.

Height of paneling from finished floor to top of cap 3' 7".

In all designs of paneling, the base, cornice, and cap moldings, where illustrated, will conform to the design of trim selected



Paneled Wainscoting C-641 — Colonial

NO better background for your interior furnishings could be selected than a paneled wainscot. When painted white it sets off the grace and beauty of fine furniture in fine-grained woods such as walnut, mahogany, or rosewood. White paneling comes down from the time of Queen Anne, when the heavy oak furniture gave way to the new woods and a new background for it was necessary. This design is admirable for its simplicity and its good proportions. The panels are held in by the flush or applied molding (see Fig. 2, page 33).

In ordering the following information will be required: overall dimensions of rooms—indicating these dimensions as from each wall to center of openings; size of door and window openings; distance from finished floor to top of sill in window frames; design of door and window trim to be used.

Height of paneling from finished floor to top of cap 2' 7".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Room Paneling C-642—Colonial or Southern

THE flat surfaces of your walls offer wonderful opportunities for decorations, but there are few schemes you could adopt that would be in better taste or more economical than that suggested by this illustration. Here the wall surfaces are divided into well proportioned rectangles, framed by the application to the walls of molding C-1658, page 227. This molding harmonizes with the trim selected for the rest of the room. This is known as French paneling, and its vogue in America has been due largely to the efforts of Miss Elsie De Wolfe.

In ordering the following information will be required: size of room—showing size of all door and window openings; height of ceilings; design of trim.

Only the moldings from which this paneling is made are carried in stock



Wall Paneling C-643—English

MRS. GOODNOW, in her excellent book, "The Honest House," says, "The Elizabethan paneling might be called the standard English paneling, because it is to be found in thousands of English houses, old and new. The wall is made up of rather small rectangular panels, framed with a flat and narrow molding. Sometimes the oblong is larger, and sometimes smaller, but whether it be found in Powis Castle or an humble farmhouse the proportions are much the same." The paneling extends from the floor to ceiling, finished at top with angle cornice.

In ordering the following information will be required: overall dimensions of room, indicating these dimensions as from each wall to center of openings; ceiling height; size of all door and window openings; distance from finished floor to top of sill in window frames; design of window and door trim.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



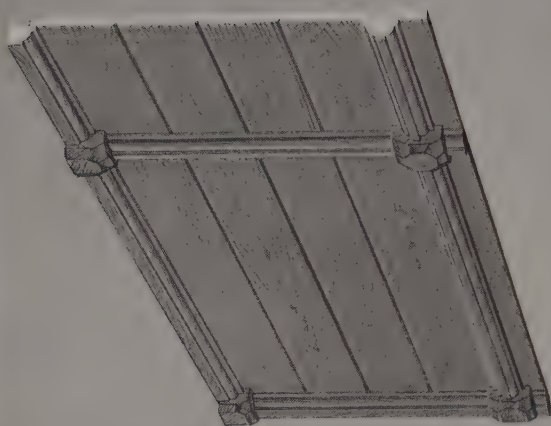
Paneled Wainscoting C-644—Western

MANY of the really substantial things that we have in our homes today we borrowed from the English. Wall paneling is one of them, and here it is shown adapted to the Western house in all its charming simplicity. The panels are flat, being laminated, and therefore, strong and non-warping, and they are set between the stiles and rails without molding of any kind, the edges of the latter being square-cut. The paneling is particularly attractive either stained or painted. It will form a pleasing background for all the interior decorations of the room.

In ordering the following information will be required: overall dimensions of rooms—indicating these dimensions as from each wall to center of openings; size of door and window openings; distance from finished floor to top of sill in window frames; design of door and window trim to be used.

Height of paneling from finished floor to top of cap 3' 7".

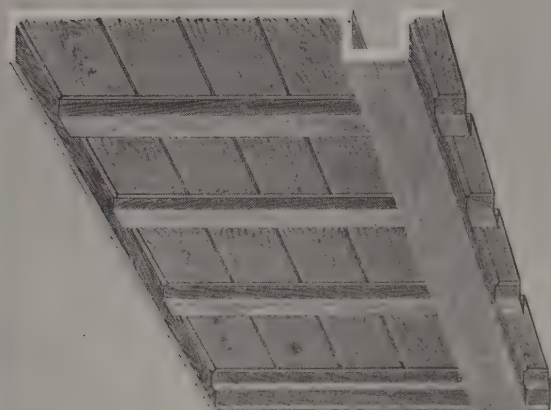
In all designs of paneling, the base, cornice, and cap moldings, where illustrated, will conform to the design of trim selected



C-650



C-651



C-652



C-653

Ceiling Beams

MOST rooms have ceilings, of course. But ceilings differ; some are threateningly depressing, some are beautiful, but most of them are indifferent, without character, without interest. The ceiling is an architectural problem. Ceiling beams are the proper accompaniment of paneled walls, especially in the English house, but can also be used without wall paneling.

In ordering, overall dimensions and a rough sketch of the room showing irregularities will be required.

C-650 SIZES	
Main beams	3" x 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
Wall beams	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
Intersection blocks	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
V-joint ceiling between beams	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

C-651 SIZES	
Main beams	3" x 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
Wall beams	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
Plastered between beams.	

C-652 SIZES	
Main beams	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
Cross beams	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Wall frieze	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
Quarter round	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
V-joint ceiling between beams	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

C-653 SIZES	
Main beams	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cross beams	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Wall frieze	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Quarter round	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Plastered between beams.	

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

CURTIS
PERMANENT
FURNITURE
for the
DINING ROOM





Permanent Furniture for the Dining Room

"THE Honest House," by Ruby Ross Goodnow and Rayne Adams (The Century Company), that very excellent book, which is commended to the study of all prospective builders of beautiful homes, has some very significant things to say about permanent furniture. "It doesn't matter," says Mrs. Goodnow, "whether your house is still in embryo; whether you are making over an old house planned and built by some one else, you can make it very much more a home by building-in certain things. You may have lived in your house for years, and still find there are advantages in built-in furniture that you cannot afford to disregard.

"To be good at all, it must be very, *very*, good. Otherwise it is not furniture. Granting that it is well designed, well constructed, and a logical part of the room, its case may be summed up pretty much as follows:

"It is interesting . . . because it has a flavor of the designer's personality, a suggestion of judicious planning.

"It is dignified, because it has been planned for permanency.

"It is decorative, because it has been considered as a part of a whole, and therefore, has an architectural relation to the room.

"It is reposeful, because it keeps its place as a part of the wall.

"It is durable, because it cannot be mauled about by the careless.

"It is economical, because it may be purchased at a nominal cost and, once bought, it invites no further outlay.

"Built-in furniture is very good in a small room, because it takes and keeps its place as a part of the wall and increases the floor space. It is advantageous in a room of great size, because it then becomes of architectural importance, and may be of great decorative value in mass and color.

"It has a dignity that must be respected; it will not stand being 'prettified'. Give it no laces and ribbons, or you'll destroy its reason for being. The ideal built-in furniture represents great simplicity and perfect craftsmanship."

The manufacture of Curtis permanent furniture is guided by this ideal: to make it "very, *very*, good." The authenticity of Curtis designs is established by the fact that they were developed by Trowbridge and Ackerman, and their beauty will readily be appreciated by any one looking through this book. The construction of this permanent furniture is as good as the Curtis trademark, and it is explained fully on page 137.

The dining room must above all things be a room marked by simplicity. There is no excuse for over-embellishment. Simplicity is attained by good balance and judicious use of the floor and wall space. These are best obtained by a wise selection and placing of the built-in furniture.

What housewife will not delight in contemplating the thrilling possibilities that the china closets on pages 118 to 123 give her? Women who admire items of more massive effect will select such designs as the sideboards on pages 124 to 129. The buffets on pages 130 to 131 will solve many problems for other housewives, while the practical qualities of the combination dining room sideboard and kitchen dresser, on pages 132 and 133, will appeal to still others. Finally, there are those fascinating little hanging china closets, on page 134, that are enough to intrigue any woman's fancy.

The dining alcoves on pages 135 to 136 are a happy thought for the small house which has not the space for a dining room. They will also serve appropriately in nooks in larger houses for the serving of breakfasts and light lunches.

The designs on pages 118 to 136 are commended with pleasure for your consideration. There are no other items in this book that will bear for you as time goes on, such pleasant associations as these, because of the very nature of the service that they render you.



China Closet C-700—Colonial

IF perfect proportions and exquisite details make beauty in architectural woodwork, then this Colonial china closet is beautiful in the superlative degree. And it is useful, too. Notice the ornamental design and the molded edges of the shelves and the raised panels in the cabinet doors.

Complete china closet furnished with triangular back to set in corner or with square back to set in recess. Either case includes three adjustable shelves above and one below the counter line with double-strength glass in door. Type of back should be specified. The overall size of case will be 8' 1" high, 3' 8½" wide, with the counter shelf 2' 4"

high, and the rough opening required will be 7' 6" high and 2' 8" wide.

If Set in Corner: Case will be 1' 6" deep overall and 1' 4" deep inside.

If Set in Recess: Case will be 1' 2" deep overall and 1' 0" deep inside.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



China Closet C-701—Colonial

TWIN designs of this pattern set in the corners at one end will add grace and dignity to the Colonial dining room, and a china case of this design may be used harmoniously in a home of the Western type. Linen and silver can be kept in the cabinet below the china case.

Complete china closet furnished with triangular back to set in corner or with square back to set in recess. Either case includes three adjustable shelves above and one below the counter line with double-strength glass in door. Type of back should be specified. The overall size of case will be 8' 4" high, 4' 0" wide, with the counter

shelf 2' 8" high, and the rough opening required will be 8' 0" high and 2' 10" wide.

If Set in Corner: Case will be 1' 7½" deep overall and 1' 4" deep inside.

If Set in Recess: Case will be 1' 2" deep overall and 1' 0" deep inside.

Curtis cabinets are furnished with three-ply panel backs which are sanitary and may be finished to match with face material



China Closet C-702—Colonial or Southern

WHETHER singly in the end wall, or in pairs in the corners at one end of the dining room, this excellent design will be admired for its beauty. If you are building a Colonial, a Southern, or an English house you will enhance the appearance of its interior by using this china closet.

Complete china closet furnished with triangular back to set in corner or with square back to set in recess. Either case includes three adjustable shelves above and one below the counter line with double-strength glass in doors. Type of back should be specified. The overall size of case will be 8' 4" high, 3' 10½" wide, with the counter shelf 3' 0" high and the rough opening required will be

8' 0" high and 3' 6" wide.

If Set in Corner. Case will be 1' 7½" deep overall, and 1' 3" deep inside above counter shelf and 1' 5½" deep inside below counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: Case will be 1' 2" deep overall, above counter shelf and 1' 0" deep, inside. Bottom section projects 1¼" beyond upper section.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



China Closet C-703—Colonial or Southern

SPLENDID harmony and balance obtain between the larger opening of the china case and the cabinet door below. The raised triangular panels give a pleasing light-and-shadow effect. Within the cabinet is storage room for the china of everyday use and other dining room appurtenances.

Complete china closet furnished with triangular back to set in corner or with square back to set in recess. Either case includes three adjustable shelves above and one below the counter line with double-strength glass in door. Type of back should be specified. The trim illustrated, plain casing with backband C-1601, is recommended. Other suitable trim may be selected. The overall size

of the case will be 7' 0 $\frac{3}{8}$ " high, 3' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, with the counter shelf 2' 9" high and the rough opening required will be 6' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high and 2' 10" wide.

If Set in Corner: Case will be 1' 6" deep overall and 1' 4" deep inside.

If Set in Recess: Case will be 1' 2" deep overall and 1' 0" deep inside.

Helpful suggestions on the finishing of woodwork will be found on page 166



China Closet C-704—English

LARGE single doors allow easy access to the shelves within. The pleasing proportions between the dimensions of the glass door add charm to the design. This china case is particularly suited to the English house, but, either painted or stained, may be used in a house of any type.

Complete china closet furnished with triangular back to set in corner or with square back to set in recess. Either case includes three adjustable shelves above and one below the counter line with double-strength glass in door. Type of back should be specified. The trim illustrated, plain casing with backband C-1601, is recommended. Other suitable trim may be selected. The overall size

of the case will be 7' 0 $\frac{3}{8}$ " high, 3' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide with the counter shelf 2' 9" high and the rough opening required will be 6' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high and 2' 10" wide.

If Set in Corner: Case will be 1' 6" deep overall and 1' 4" deep inside.

If Set in Recess: Case will be 1' 2" deep overall and 1' 0" deep inside.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



China Closet C-705

AN all-purpose container for china, linen, and silverware, like this hidden closet, is most practical. It is appropriate for a house of any type. The drawer case and adjustable shelves are enclosed behind a regular interior door such as is used throughout the rest of the house.

Complete case includes two small and three large drawers, three shelves and the necessary shelf cleats. Door, frame and trim are not included. They should be ordered separately so that they will be in harmony with the trim in the balance of the room. This case is designed to set inside of a 2' 6" or 2' 8" door opening and can be used in connection with any combination of door and trim of

those sizes selected from other pages of this catalog. Such selection should be clearly specified by design number, giving width of door. The closet above counter shelf has plaster back, sides and ceiling to accommodate overall size of case 2' 10" high, 2' 5" wide and 2' 0" deep. Height to top of counter shelf is 2' 10". Shelves rest on quarter-round moldings, applied direct to plaster wall.

When alternate selections of doors or trim are given, catalog design number should be clearly stated.



Sideboard C-710—Colonial or Southern

STUDY this Colonial sideboard; its design is worthy of your admiration. It is true to type in every line, every molding. Behind the paneled doors are trays for silver and linen. Your best china could have no better background to show its beauty than this sideboard.

Complete sideboard includes two adjustable shelves above and one below the counter shelf and two silver trays. Doors glazed double strength. Furnished to fit in recess or to set out in room. In the latter case the ends are paneled. State specifically how you desire this item furnished. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Inside depth

above counter shelf 1' 0", below 1' 3".

If Placed in Room: Overall size of sideboard as illustrated 8' 4" high, 4' 0" wide, 1' 5" deep below, and 1' 2" deep above counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: Rough opening necessary 7' 6" high, 4' 0½" wide, 1' 2" deep. Bottom section will then project 3" beyond the top section.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Sideboard C-711—Colonial or Southern

DRAWERS for silver and linen, cases for china and glassware, shelves for silver pieces and such, and cabinets for other things are useful features found in this handsome sideboard, which is suited to the Colonial or Southern home. Observe the fineness of the molded edges of the shelves.

Complete sideboard includes four adjustable shelves above and two below counter shelf, and double-strength glazed doors. Furnished to fit in recess or to set out into room. In the latter case the ends are paneled. State specifically how you desire this item furnished. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 3". Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0",

below 1' 3".

If Placed in Room: Overall size of sideboard as illustrated 7' 2" high, 6' 0" wide, 1' 5" deep below, and 1' 2" deep above counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: Rough opening necessary 7' 0" high, 6' 0½" wide, 1' 2" deep. The bottom section will then project 3" beyond the top section.

None of the properties illustrated, such as china, are furnished by the various Curtis Companies



Sideboard C-712—English

COULD you ask for a handsomer architectural feature in your English home than this dignified, stately sideboard? In every part, it suggests hospitality. There are china closets, you'll notice, and cabinets with silver trays and drawers—one long one for tablecloths.

Complete sideboard includes four adjustable shelves above and three below the counter shelf. Doors glazed double-strength. Furnished to fit in recess or to set out into room. In the latter case the ends are paneled. State specifically how you desire this item furnished. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 5". Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0", below 1' 3".

If Placed in Room: Overall size of sideboard as illustrated 7' 2" high, 6' 0" wide, 1' 5" deep below and 1' 2" deep above counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: Rough opening necessary 7' 0" high, 6' 0½" wide, 1' 2" deep. The bottom section will then project 3" beyond the top section.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Sideboard C-713

PLENTY of drawers for the silver and table linen is a most desirable feature in any sideboard. In this one the drawers are attractive parts, for the edges of their faces are neatly molded and thus their excellent proportions are defined. The design is suited to any type of house.

Complete sideboard includes one adjustable shelf above and two below the counter shelf. Doors glazed double-strength. Furnished to fit in recess or to set out into the room. In the latter case the ends are paneled. State specifically how you desire this item furnished. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 5". Inside depth above counter shelf

1' 0", below 1' 3".

If Placed in Room: Overall size of sideboard as illustrated 7' 2" high, 6' 0" wide, 1' 5" deep below, and 1' 2" deep above counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: Rough opening necessary 7' 0" high, 6' 0½" wide, 1' 2" deep. The bottom section then projects 3" beyond the top section.

Helpful suggestions on the finishing of woodwork will be found on page 166



Sideboard C-714—English or Western

A ROOMY counter shelf is obtained in this design because the china case above sets in a recess, while the cabinet case below projects into the room. Thus the long drawers are commodious and the cabinets are deep. Back of the doors are trays for silver and shelves of adjustable height.

Complete sideboard includes two adjustable shelves above and two below the counter shelf and two silver trays. Doors glazed double-strength. Furnished to fit in recess or to set out into room. In the latter case the ends are paneled. State specifically how you desire this item furnished. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 4". Inside depth

above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 3".

If Placed in Room: Overall size of sideboard 7' 9" high, 4' 6" wide, 1' 5" deep below, and 1' 2" deep above counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: (as illustrated) Rough opening necessary 7' 6" high, 4' 6½" wide, 1' 2" deep. The bottom section will then project 3" beyond the top section.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Sideboard C-715

HOUSEKEEPING, especially dining-room work, is a lighter task with a sideboard like this. A fine molded edge around the face of the drawers and the stiles and rails of the doors are the only ornaments on this design; consequently, it can be used in the interior of any house.

Complete sideboard includes two adjustable shelves above and three below the counter shelf. Doors glazed double-strength. Mirror, plain plate. Furnished to fit in recess or to set out into the room. In the latter case the ends are paneled. State specifically how you desire this item furnished. Height to top of counter shelf 3' 10". Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 3".

If Placed in Room: Overall size of sideboard as illustrated 6' 10" high, 6' 0" wide, 1' 5" deep below and 1' 2" above counter shelf.

If Set in Recess: Rough opening necessary 6' 6" high, 6' 0½" wide, 1' 2" deep. The bottom section will then project 3" beyond the top section.

None of the properties illustrated, such as china and candlesticks, are furnished by the Curtis Companies



Buffet C-716

"A PLACE for everything and everything in its place" is a rule easily lived up to in the care of the dining room when you have a buffet like this with so many drawers and such useful cabinets. Long tablecloths can be put away in the long drawers with little folding. The mirrors above the counter shelf help to brighten the dining room.

Complete buffet includes two adjustable shelves below counter shelf, plain plate mirrors and baseboard as illustrated. Furnished only to set out in room. The design of the baseboard has been so handled as to harmonize with

the trim in the remainder of the room. Overall size 4' 9" high, 6' 0" wide, 1' 7" deep. Height to top of counter shelf 3' 0". Inside depth 1' 5".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Buffet C-717

WHAT more fitting complement to the cheer of the dining table could be found than a generous buffet like this? It will conform to the architectural character of the dining room of any type of house. There is an abundance of room for silver, linen, china, and other articles in the drawers and cabinets of this beautiful buffet.

Complete buffet includes two adjustable shelves below counter shelf, plain plate mirrors and baseboard as illustrated. Furnished only to set out in room. The design of the baseboard has been so handled as to har-

monize with the trim in the remainder of the room. Overall size 4' 9" high, 8' 0" wide, 1' 7" deep. Height to top of counter shelf 3' 0". Inside depth 1' 5".

Helpful suggestions on the finishing of woodwork will be found on page 166.



Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Dresser C-718

TO have the dining-room sideboard close to the dresser in the kitchen is a handy arrangement, for it saves steps in the preparing and serving of meals. To have the sideboard and cupboard one and the same piece is a still greater convenience. That is the advantage of this design.

Complete unit consists of one sideboard here illustrated with kitchen dresser shown on page 133, placed back to back in the wall. Either the dining-room sideboard or kitchen dresser may be recessed or may project into the room as desired. Complete sideboard furnished as illustrated with two adjustable shelves above and two below

counter shelf, and two sliding doors with mirrors. See page 133. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Inside depth above counter shelf 9", below, 1' 1". Overall size 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6" wide. Rough opening necessary 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Dresser C-718

ON the opposite page you see the dining-room side of this kitchen dresser. The two sliding doors make it possible to pass dishes and other things between the dining room and kitchen. These parts operate in a groove, not on a track, thus leaving the entire counter shelf perfectly smooth.

Complete unit consists of one kitchen dresser here illustrated with sideboard shown on page 132 placed back to back in the wall. Complete kitchen dresser furnished as illustrated with two adjustable shelves above, and four below the counter shelf, and three bread boards. A flour bin can be used in place of one of the lower com-

partments. See Curtis catalog supplement. Sliding doors illustrated are described on page 132. Height to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Inside depth above counter shelf 9", below, 1' 0". Overall size 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6" wide. Rough opening required 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

None of the hardware illustrated, as applied to the various designs, is furnished by the Curtis Companies



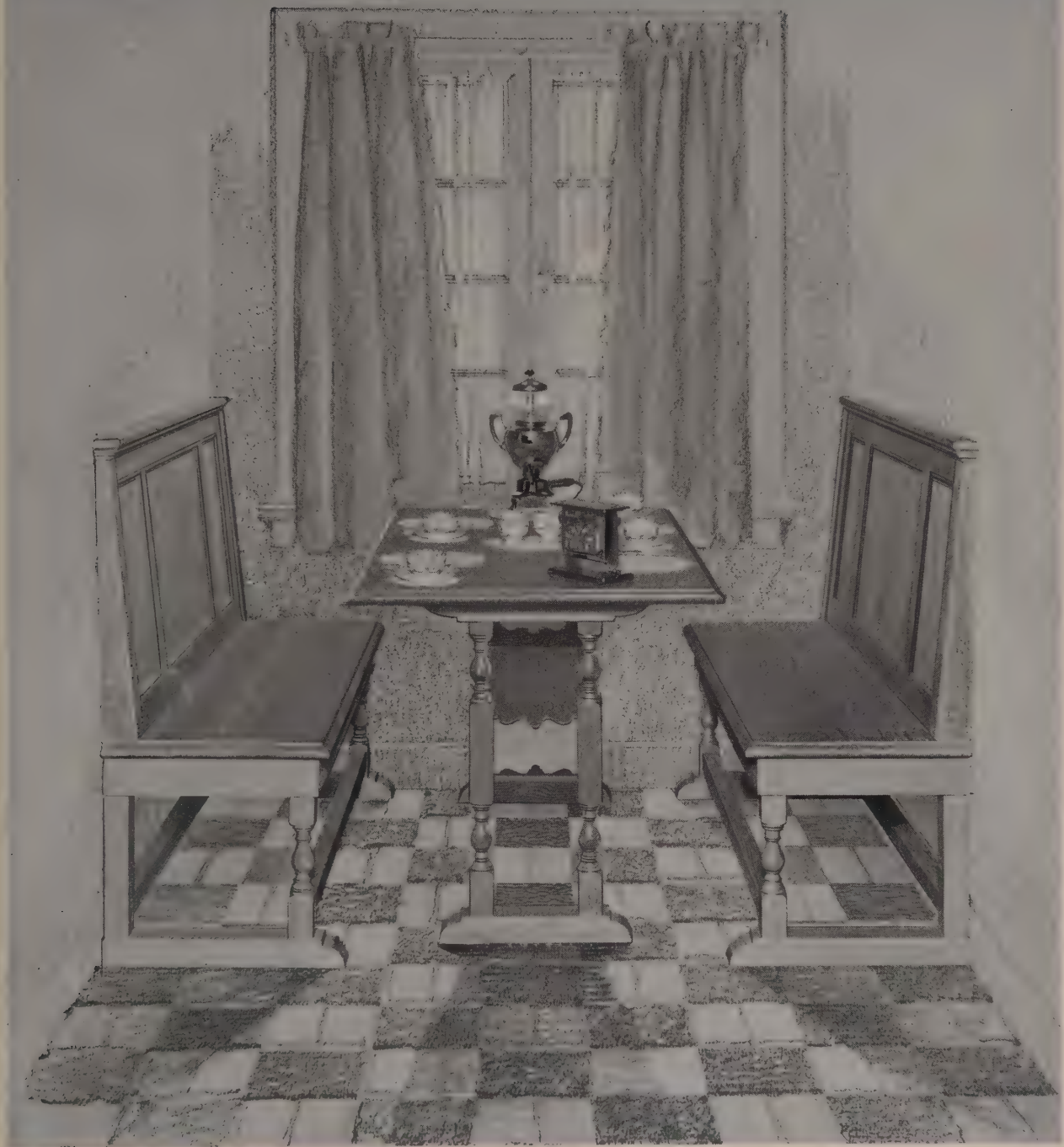
Hanging China Closets C-730 and C-731

YOU could not choose a better display place for your good-looking china that deserves to be seen by your guests than either of these little hanging china closets. You can use either in a house of any architectural type and you will find it a delightful ornament as well as a useful piece of furniture. You might have a hanging closet over your dining room serving table or in your dining alcove, possibly over one of the seats. In the wee house without either dining room or dining alcove, the hanging closet can be put over the fireplace mantel in the living room.

Complete hanging closet includes the closet as illustrated with three-ply panel back and two stationary shelves. Doors glazed double-strength. C-730, above, overall size

3' 3" high, 3' 2" wide, 8½" deep. Inside depth 6⅝". C-731, below, overall size 2' 11⅛" high, 3' 2" wide, 8½" deep. Inside depth 6⅝".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Dining Alcove C-740

IS your family a small one or are there meals at which only a few are served? If so, you should have a dining alcove. There is nothing to equal it in coziness and convenience. It does away with the trouble of setting the table.

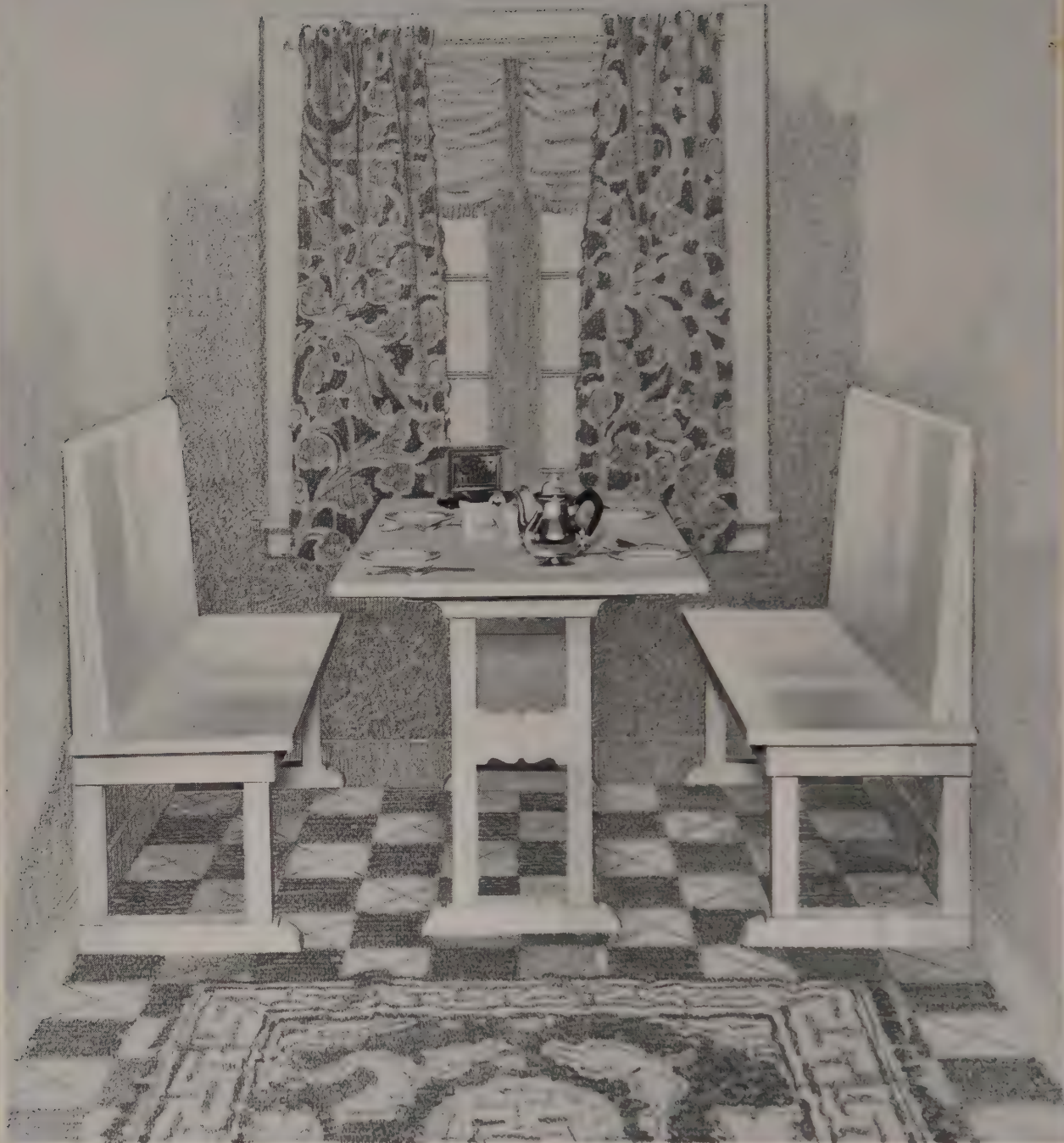
C-740. Dining alcove includes table and seats as illustrated. Recommended for use in space not less than 5' 6" or more than 6' 0" wide. Table top 2' 6" x 4' 6". Height of table from floor 2' 6". Overall dimensions of one seat 3' 6" high, 1' 6" wide, 4' 6" long.

C-741. Folding table includes table and wall cabinet as illustrated. Necessary dimensions for satisfactory installation will be found on page 136. It is adapted to the home where an alcove is not practicable.



Folding Table C-741

A space-saving ironing board, similar in construction to design C-741 is illustrated on page 147



Dining Alcove C-742

MUST you do without a dining room in your home because it takes up more space than you can afford? If so, then by all means have a dining alcove. You will find it a great space-saver, work-saver and step-saver.

C-742. Dining alcove includes table and seats as illustrated. Recommended for use in space not less than 5' 6" or more than 6' 0" wide. Table top 2' 6" x 4' 6". Height of table from floor 2' 6". Overall dimensions of one seat 3' 6" high, 1' 6" wide, 4' 6" long.

C-741. Folding table illustrated in use on page 135. Rough opening necessary 2' 6½" x 4' 10". Distance to top of table from finished floor 2' 6"; bottom of stool to finished floor 2' 3½". The one-panel cabinet door, hung flush with the casing will swing back against the wall.



Folding Table C-741

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

CURTIS
PERMANENT
FURNITURE
for Other Parts of
THE HOUSE





Permanent Furniture for Other Parts of the House

THE primary purpose of the permanent furniture illustrated on pages 138 to 152 is utilitarian. These items of household equipment are designed and constructed to save the housewife, in the course of a year, thousands of steps, hours of time and much work in the performance of her household duties. By shortening her work day, they will give her more time for her family, her neighbors and herself. They will make her work lighter, and therefore, less irksome. If she doesn't do her own work, these household appurtenances will enable her to attract and keep the desirable kind of domestic help, for servants will appreciate these conveniences just as much as will the woman who keeps her own house.

The kitchen is a workshop in the home. Therefore, its equipment should be designed for serviceability, but the surroundings must be made pleasant in order that the work may be made more agreeable. This thought has been borne in mind in the designing and construction of the permanent furniture for the kitchen. The built-in linen closet, drawer case and ironing board are of immeasurable value in the service portion of the house.

The bedroom is a *personal* room. It should reflect the characteristics of its occupant, who spends at least one-third of his or her time in it. The dressers, tray cases and closets on pages 148 to 150 add a great deal of interest and beauty to a chamber, and they are of unusual convenience and service in the performance of the toilet. Paneled walls go handsomely with these designs. Wall paneling is illustrated on pages 111 to 115.

Built-in medicine cabinets that are deep and big enough to be really serviceable, like those shown on page 152, are most useful in the bathroom. You may have in your bathroom, too, a built-in linen case or closet. Design C-813 can be used in this room.

The utility of built-in furniture has been described on page 117. The following points characterize the craftsmanship and construction of Curtis permanent furniture:

(1) The wood used is carefully selected; no checked or cracked wood is permitted and the stock is carefully and thoroughly kiln-dried by scientific processes.

(2) The wood is matched in color and grain to present an harmonious appearance.

(3) The face stock is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. The stock used in doors for permanent furniture is 1 inch thick.

(4) The mortise-and-tenon joint is used in the fronts of all cases and for the stiles and rails of doors.

(5) Panels used in permanent furniture are set in grooves $\frac{7}{16}$ inch deep. The panels do not extend the full depth of the groove; $\frac{1}{16}$ inch is left to allow for the expansion of the wood.

(6) All shelves in Curtis permanent furniture are adjustable in height.

(7) All drawers, except the very smallest, have dovetailed corners.

(8) All drawers, except the very smallest, operate on slides or guides. These prevent the drawers from binding or wobbling and from

sagging when pulled out as far as they will go. A stop on the guide or slide prevents the drawer from going back farther than flush with the face of the cabinet.

(9) Laminated panels of 3-ply construction and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thickness are used in all permanent furniture.

(10) Three-ply laminated bottoms are used in all drawers. They are set in grooves in the sides, fronts and backs of the drawers so that they cannot shift position in any direction.

(11) Three-ply laminated backs are used in all china cases and kitchen dressers.

(12) The tongue-and groove mitred joint is used where practicable on the face of all permanent furniture. This joint holds like a bird's-claw grip. It cannot give way or open up. It eliminates nails and nail holes on finished surfaces.

(13) The lumber in Curtis permanent furniture is thoroughly machine sanded. Then the completed articles are carefully gone over by hand before the trademark stamp is applied.

These points are representative of what the Curtis trademark means when stamped on permanent furniture. Thus you can see that unusual care is observed in the construction of Curtis woodwork as well as in its design.



Kitchen Dresser C-750

ORDER, says an old proverb, is the first law of heaven. Every good housewife makes it the first law of her kitchen, because she knows that it's easier to prepare meals and to wash up after them when there is a place for everything and everything is in its place. It helps immensely to have a dresser of this kind in the kitchen, for it has room for dishes, utensils, food supplies, and flour.

Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves above counter shelf and one stationary shelf in right-hand compartment below, flour bin, bread boards and drawers as illustrated. Height from floor to top of counter

shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 8' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6" wide 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below counter shelf. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Kitchen Dresser C-751

AMONG the things that the Curtis trademark insures you on your kitchen permanent furniture, are laminated backs in all kitchen dressers. This is a sanitary feature that is worth while. It means there are no cracks or crevices in the back of the dresser that might hold dust or food particles, and hence harbor germs. The laminated back, too, presents an attractive appearance.

Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves above counter shelf and one stationary shelf in right-hand compartment below, flour bin, bread boards and drawers as illustrated. Height from floor to top of counter

shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6" wide, 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below counter shelf. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".

None of the properties illustrated, such as dishes and other items of kitchen equipment are furnished by the Curtis Companies



Kitchen Dressers C-752 and C-753

C-752 (at the left). Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves above counter shelf and one stationary shelf in right-hand compartment below, bread boards and flour bin as illustrated. Height from floor to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 8' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above counter shelf and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".

C-753 (at the right). Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves above counter shelf and one stationary shelf in right-hand compartment below, bread boards and flour bin as illustrated. Height from floor to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above counter shelf and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Kitchen Dressers C-754 and C-755

C-754 (at the left). Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves above counter shelf and one stationary shelf in each compartment below, and bread boards as illustrated. Height from floor to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 7' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".

C-755 (at the right). Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves above counter shelf and one stationary shelf in each compartment below, and bread boards as illustrated. Height from floor to top of counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 8' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above counter shelf, and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".



Kitchen Dresser C-756

METAL pins are furnished with these dressers to hold up the shelves. The pins fit into holes in the sides of the cases, making the shelves adjustable in height. In this design notice the row of cabinets at the top. They are a separate section, setting on top of the dresser C-757.

Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves behind the three doors above counter shelf; below are drawers and bread boards as illustrated, and one compartment having a stationary shelf. Height from floor to top of

counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 8' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6" wide, 1' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above counter shelf, and 1' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".



Kitchen Dresser C-757

BREAD boards in Curtis dressers are built of narrow hardwood boards, securely joined together on either end, with a strip $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide of the same kind of wood used in the face of the dresser. This strip makes the board present a slightly appearance and prevents it from warping.

Kitchen dresser includes two adjustable shelves behind the three doors above the counter shelf; below are drawers and bread boards as illustrated, and one compartment having a stationary shelf. Height from floor to top of

counter shelf 2' 10". Height of open space above counter shelf 1' 2". Overall dimensions 7' $0\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 4' 6" wide, 1' $1\frac{3}{4}$ " deep above counter shelf, and 1' $5\frac{3}{4}$ " deep below. Inside depth above counter shelf 1' 0"; below 1' 4".

None of the hardware illustrated, as applied to the various designs, is furnished by the Curtis Companies



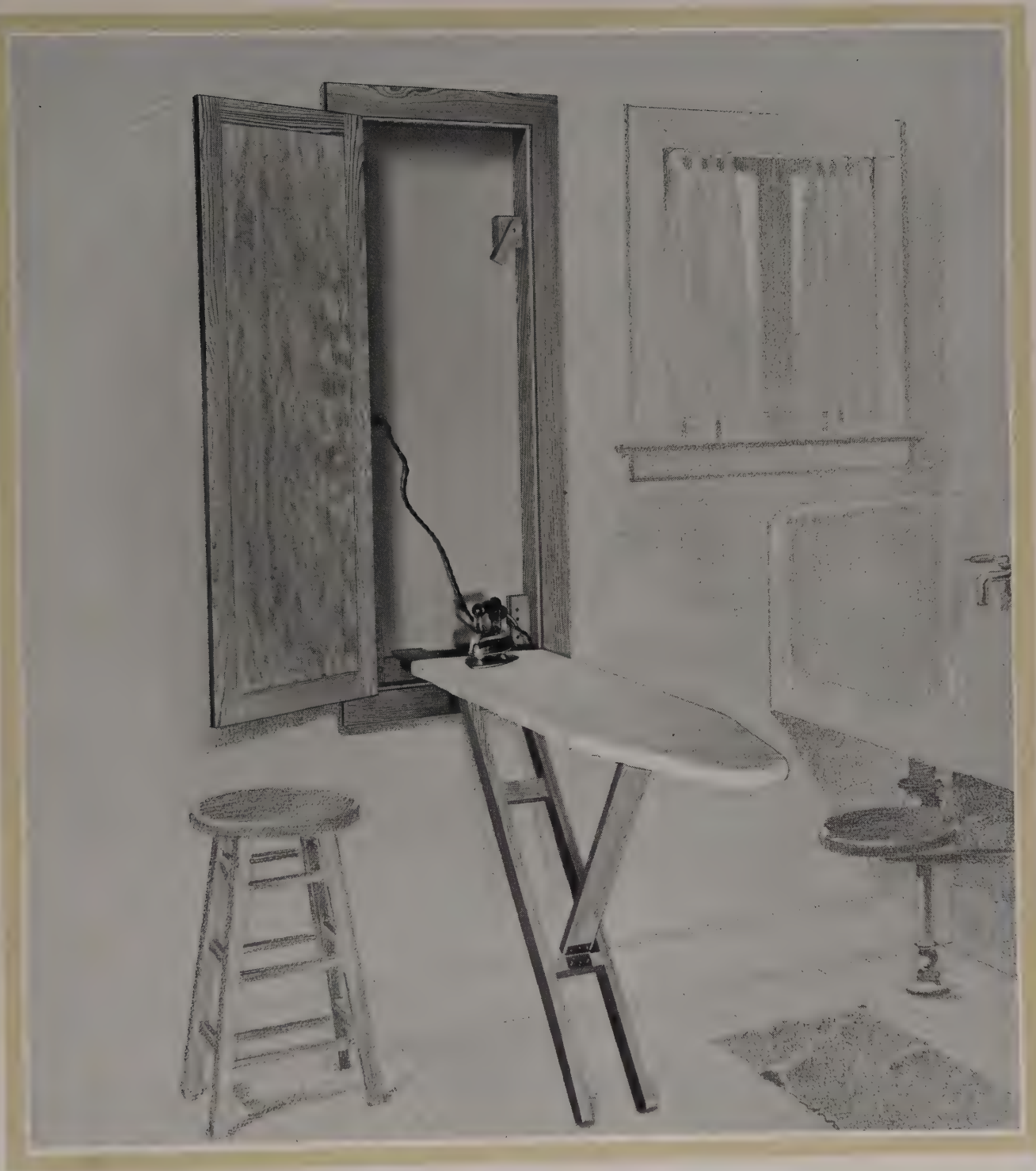
Kitchen Work Tables C-762 and C-763

BENEATH the bread boards is a board that extends the depth of the bread board and that prevents dust, flour, and crumbs from dropping into the drawers beneath. Notice, too, that under the outer lower edge of the tables, there is toe room that allows one to get up close to the table.

C-762 (above). Table includes bread board, drawers, compartment and flour bin as illustrated. Size of table top $3' 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2'$. Height of table top from floor $2' 10''$. Overall size of work table case $3' 6''$ wide, $1' 10\frac{3}{4}''$ deep. Size of bread board $2' \times 1' 10''$.

C-763 (below). Table includes bread board, drawers, compartment and flour bin as illustrated. Size of table top $5' 2'' \times 2' 1''$. Height of table top from floor $2' 10''$. Overall size of work table case $5' 0''$ wide, $2' 0''$ deep. Size of bread board $2' 0'' \times 1' 11''$.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



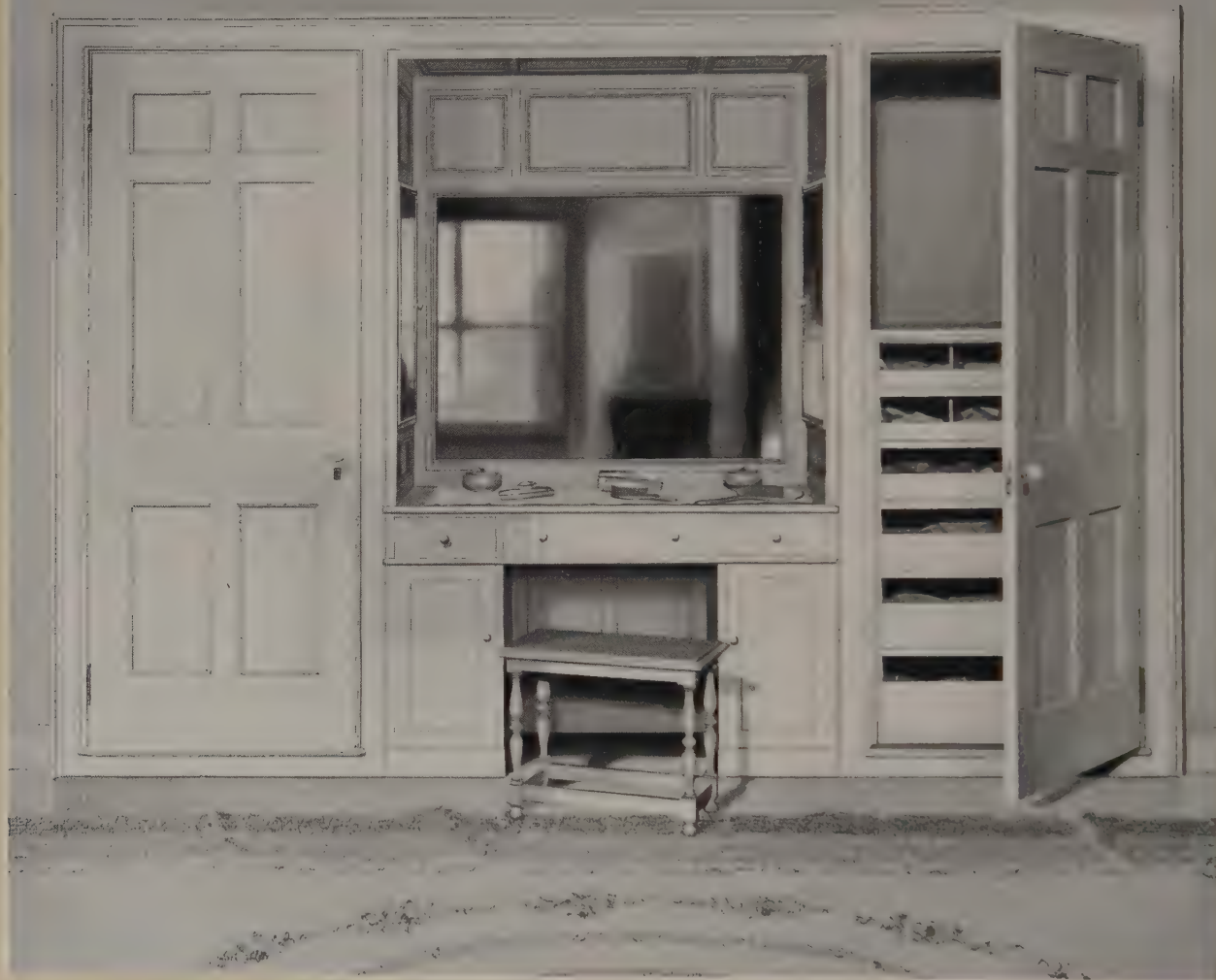
Ironing Board and Wall Case C-770

AN ironing board that is always ready for use and never in the way; that is kept free from dust; that will not warp, crack, nor split; that can be adjusted to a comfortable height; that has no flimsy folding legs; that is stable and strong; that requires no heavy lifting—these are some of the advantages offered by this ironing board and its built-in wall case that make it well worth the few cents a week that it will cost over the long time it lasts.

Ironing board furnished complete with case as illustrated to be set in wall between studs.
Rough opening necessary $1' 7\frac{1}{4}" \times 5' 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. Over-

all size including trim as illustrated is $1' 11\frac{3}{4}" \times 5' 7" \times 4\frac{3}{4}"$.
Size of door $1' 5\frac{1}{4}" \times 5' 0\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{13}{16}"$. Inside dimensions of case $1' 4\frac{3}{4}" \times 5' 0" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$.

A space-saving folding table, similar in construction to this ironing board is illustrated on pages 135 and 136



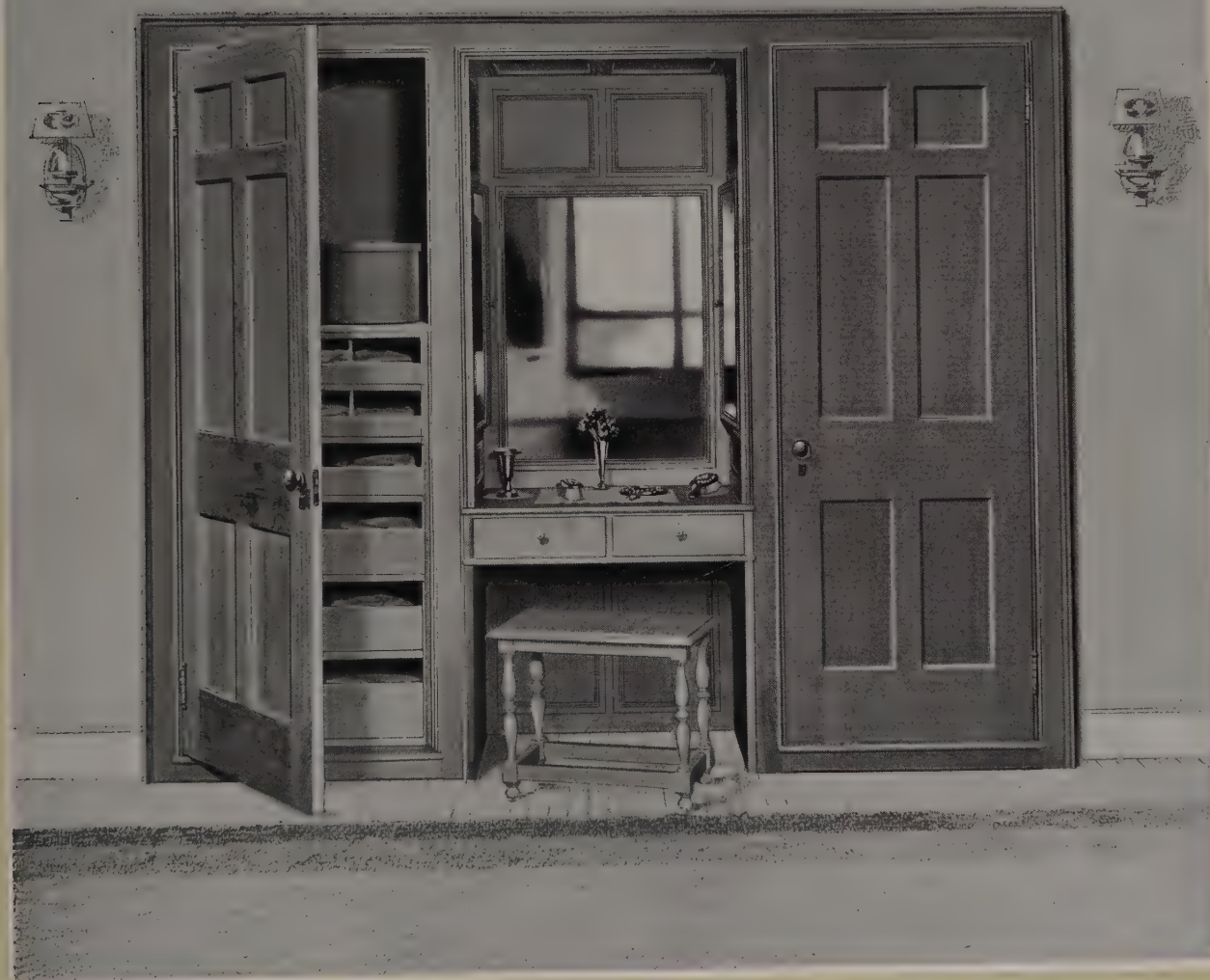
Dressing Table C-810

THE woman who has known the comfort and pleasure of sitting down to a dressing table when she performs her toilet could not be persuaded to do without one. This built-in dressing table, with its swinging mirror at either side, and its numerous drawers, trays (behind the little doors at the sides of the lower opening), and its spaciousness is an indispensable luxury in the bedroom.

C-810. Dressing table here illustrated as center section with hanging closet C-814 illustrated on page 150, behind closed door on the left and tray case C-812 on the right. Two hanging closets or two tray cases may be used in combination with the dressing table if desired. No trim or doors are furnished with any of these items but appro-

priate doors and trim may be selected from the interior door section page 66 to 85. Trim C-1620 is illustrated and recommended. Other trim may be selected from pages 222 to 235 inclusive. Height of the dressing table is 2' 6". Rough opening required for the dressing table 4' 4" wide between studs, 6' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 1' 9" deep.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



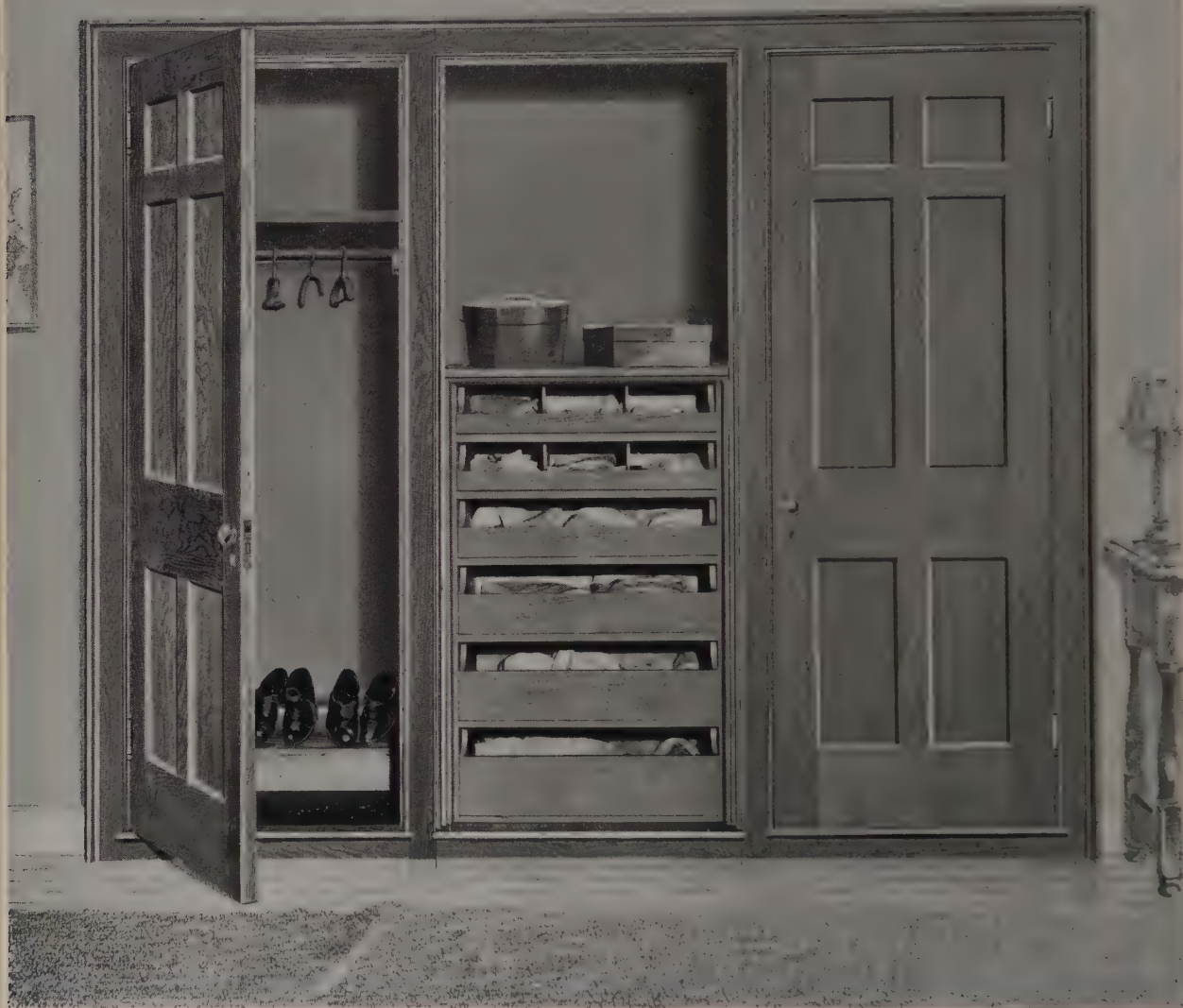
Dressing Table C-811

IT is a problem to know where to keep all one's personal effects in the bedroom unless one has a built-in dressing table, with a hanging closet and tray cases in addition. There is an abundance of drawers and trays and shelves for everything from hats to hair pins. Perhaps in your bedroom one of the doors will open upon the hallway or another room.

C-811. Dressing table here illustrated as center section with tray case C-812 on the left and hanging closet C-814 illustrated on page 150 behind closed door on the right. Two hanging closets or two tray cases may be used in combination if desired. Dressing table may be used with one tray case or one hanging closet. Trim and doors not

furnished. Their selection is optional. Height of dressing table is 2' 6". Rough opening required for dressing table 2' 10" wide between studs, 6' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 1' 9" deep. C-815. Dressing stool designed to be used in connection with dressing table C-810 and C-811. Overall dimensions 1' 10" long, 1' 0" wide, 1' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

Orders should clearly state design numbers of items desired in combination, when selected from pages 148, 149 and 150



Tray Case C-812

WALL paneling is as desirable in the bedroom as in any other room in the house. When you have a combination of this kind in your chamber, you have practically one entire end paneled, the doors giving that effect. (It is to be borne in mind that a door encloses the tray case.)

C-812. Tray case illustrated with hanging closets C-814 on either side. May be used, if desired, with one. Description of combination wanted must be clearly stated when ordering. Doors and trim may be selected from the interior door section, pages 66 to 85. Plain casing with backband C-1620 is illustrated and recommended. Other trim, if

desired, may be selected from pages 222 to 235 inclusive. The tray case contains six compartments. The hanging closet space above tray case is 2' 6½" x 2' 4" x 2' 6". The rough opening required to accommodate the design illustrated is 2' 6½" wide. Finished opening between plaster, 6' 9¼" high and 2' 4" deep.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



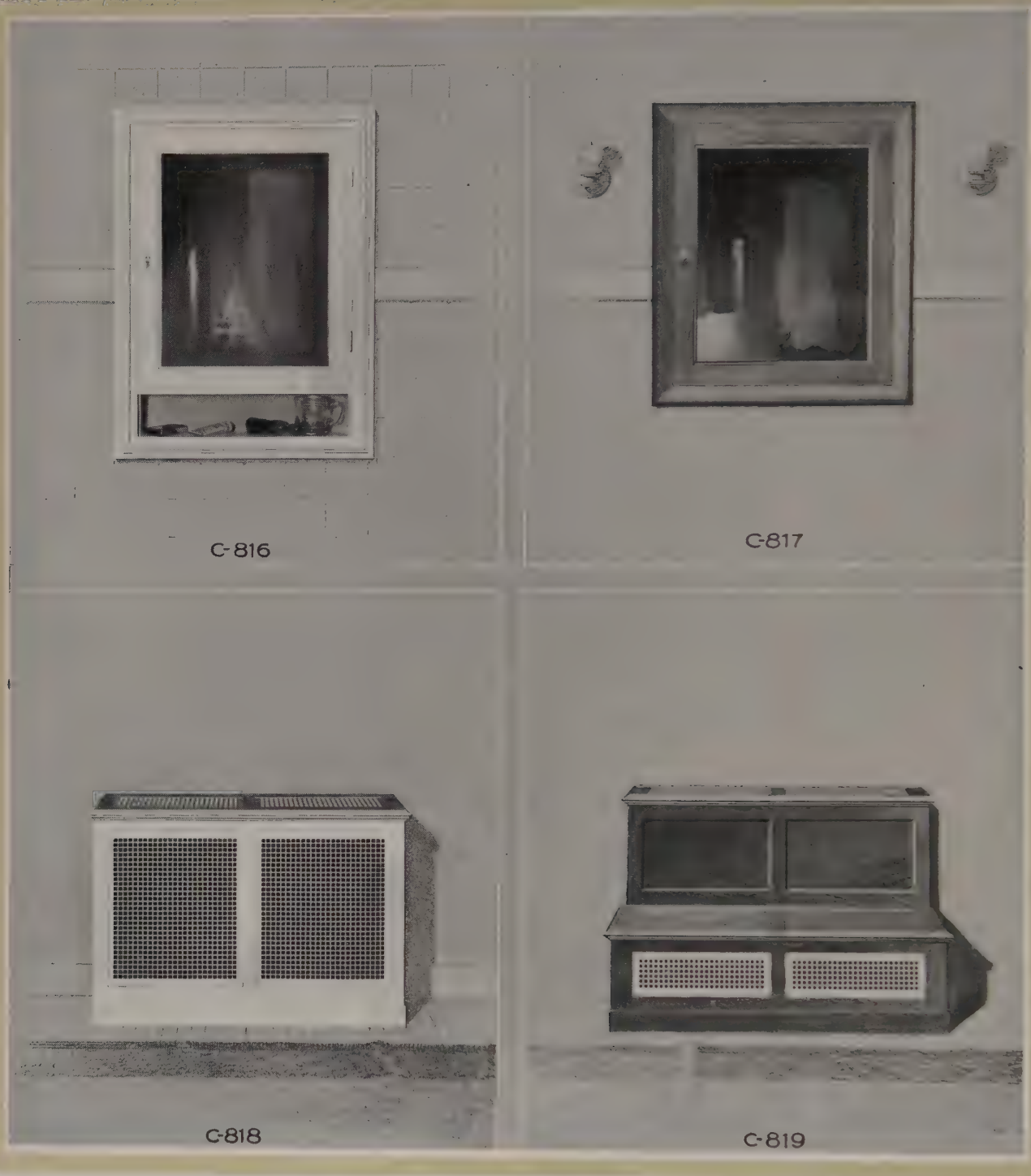
Linen Case C-813

CONVENIENCES in the service part of the house are appreciated by every housewife. There should be a built-in case or two near the bathroom and bedrooms for towels, bed linen, and other household necessities. This case consists of a number of trays, with open end, and two deep drawers. Above the trays can be shelves, or rods for hanging clothes. The case is enclosed behind a regular interior door, which protects the linen from dust and keeps it out of sight.

Linen case includes 7 compartments; designed to set in space covered by a 2' 4" door. The rough opening required is 2' 6" x 6' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2' 4". No doors nor trim

furnished. Door C-303 and trim C-1620 are illustrated; alternate selection may be made in doors from pages 66 to 76, and trim may be found on pages 222 to 235.

For a summarization of the outstanding points of Curtis cabinet construction see page 137



C-816

C-817

C-818

C-819

Medicine Cabinets and Radiator Enclosures

A BUILT-IN medicine cabinet in the bathroom offers a place for medicines and toilet articles. Its mirror door is also a great help to the man who shaves himself. Other useful articles of permanent furniture are the enclosures that hide unsightly radiators.

C-816 Medicine cabinet. Rough opening required 1' 9½" x 2' 6¼" x 4½". Size of the compartment below mirror 1' 7" x 4' x 5⅛". Mirror 16" x 20" plain plate.

C-817 Medicine cabinet. Rough opening required 1' 9½" x 2' 1½" x 4½". Mirror 16" x 20" plain plate.

C-818 Radiator enclosure. Radiator enclosures are fur-

nished with ⅜" iron grills as illustrated, drilled, and countersunk ready to put in place as finished. Made in various widths to accommodate various lengths.

C-819 Radiator enclosure. Same as C-818. Furnished with hinged top seat, and grills.

CURTIS
STAIRWAYS
and
STAIR PARTS





Stairs and Stair Parts

SINCE the days of the ladder in the primitive log cabin, whose master soon learned that it was easier to heat, as well as more economical to build, a two-story house than a bigger one of one story when he had to have more room, the stair has served a utilitarian purpose. It has always been a most difficult problem for the architect. We find, however, the stairway one of the most impressive architectural features of the house. Its beauty is exceeded only by its usefulness.

The stair is usually the central feature of the front hall, especially in the Colonial house. It gives character to the whole house. As a result of its stately appearance, the hallway is most attractive when it is formal, reserved and dignified. You have a great many precedents to guide you in the furnishing of your hallway, for modern homes with their staircases are the product of all those that have gone before. The staircase is impressive because of its size as well as because of its conspicuous location. The well-hole of the stair affords easy ventilation for both stories of the house and prevents either story from appearing cramped or shut-off.

Curtis stairs are attractive for two reasons: they appear comfortable to ascend because the treads are broad and bear a natural relation to the height of the risers; and there is a reserve in the ornamentation of Curtis stairs that makes them stately. You will find these stairways charming if they are stained in dark tones when oak treads and risers are used. If your woodwork is white, stain the hand rail if of birch, and paint the spindles and risers white.

Equally important with the design of the stairway is its construction. Stability is absolutely essential in an article of woodwork of this kind, which receives such frequent and heavy usage. These are some facts about the construction of Curtis stairways that add meaning to the Curtis trademark which is stamped on every principal part:

(1) The wood is selected for its quality and the different pieces that go into the same stair are matched in color and grain.

(2) All wood is thoroughly kiln-dried by scientific processes.

(3) The stringers are housed by an electrically operated machine which cuts out the grooves for the ends of the treads and risers accurately and smoothly.

(4) The face stringers are cut and mitred for the risers, which are also mitred to fit them.

(5) The treads and risers are wedged, not nailed, into the wall stringers.

(6) The treads and risers are tongued and grooved together; no nails are used, and the stairway cannot squeak when in use.

(7) On "open string" stairs, the balusters

are dovetailed into the treads and the dovetailing is concealed by strips of nosing and molding that are cut to length and mitred to fit into the mitering of the treads. This construction secures the balusters to the treads in such a way as to make a stable balustrade.

(8) The face stringers are tenoned to fit into a mortise in the corner or landing newel. On the inside, the face stringer is secured to the newel by means of a cleat, which is glued and screwed to the stringer, and securely screwed to the newel.

(9) Square newels are anchored to the starting tread by means of a mortise-and-tenon joint.

(10) With each complete stair is furnished a blue printed plan, showing the builder just how the stair is to be assembled.

The above describes the construction of Curtis complete stairways. These should be ordered wherever possible because they are more economical than the total cost of the individual parts, and the labor required to cut and fit them together on the job is less. The results with Curtis complete stairways are much more satisfactory, too.

Curtis stair construction enables your builder to erect for you a stairway that exhibits comparatively no nails. The few that are visible are the small brads that are used to hold on the moldings. This method of construction saves a great deal of labor on the job and also much waste of material and insures you a stairway in which no joints can open up, and therefore, one of permanent beauty and durability.



Stairs C-900 and C-901

C-900 Colonial. (Large illustration.) Material furnished for open string straight run, first to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 14 treads including half-circle starting tread and riser, 1 nosing, 31 balusters C-943, 1 starting newel C-923, 1 landing newel C-933, 1 volute, 14 feet of hand rail C-953, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stair from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Hand rail 2' 7" high from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

C-901 Colonial. (Small illustration.) Material furnished for stairway to run 6 risers to platform and 9 risers boxed from platform to second floor includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, 2 nosings, 1 starting newel C-923, 1 half newel for landing C-933, 1 easing, 1 gooseneck, 9 balusters C-943, 6 feet of hand rail C-953, 10 feet of wall rail, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Hand rail 2' 6" high. Width of stairs (boxed run) face to face of plaster 3' 1".

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Stairs C-902 and C-903

C-902 Colonial. (Large illustration.) Material furnished for open string straight run, first to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 14 treads, 27 balusters C-940, 1 starting newel C-920, 1 landing newel C-930, 1 nosing, 14 feet of hand rail C-952, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Hand rail 2' 6" high from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

C-903 Colonial, English or Western. (Small illustration.) Material furnished for open string straight run, first to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 14 treads, including half-circle starting tread and riser, 1 starting newel C-924, 1 landing newel C-930, 1 volute, 1 nosing, 14 feet of hand rail C-952, 31 balusters C-940, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Hand rail 2' 6" high.

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included.

More detailed illustrations of the component parts of various stair designs will be found on pages 162 to 165 inclusive



Stairs C-904, C-905 and C-906

C-904 Colonial. (Large illustration.) Material furnished for open string flight showing 6 risers to landing and 9 risers to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, including half-circle tread and riser, 2 nosings, 1 starting newel C-921, 1 angle newel C-931, 1 landing newel C-931, 1 volute, 1 easing, 2 goosenecks, 10 feet of hand rail C-955, 28 balusters C-941, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 6" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

C-905 Colonial, English or Western. (Small illustration

at top.) Material furnished for stair showing 6 risers to platform and 9 risers to second floor, open string, includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, 2 nosings, 1 starting newel C-921, 1 angle newel C-931, 1 landing newel C-931, 10 feet of hand rail C-955, 2 easings, 2 goosenecks, 24 balusters C-941, and necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters, 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 6".

C-906 Colonial. (Lower small illustration.) Material furnished covered by description under C-905 with addition of 13 brackets C-948.

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Stairs C-907, C-908 and C-909

C-907 Colonial or English. (Large illustration.) Material furnished for open string, straight run first to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 14 treads, 1 starting newel C-922, 1 landing newel C-932, 1 nosing, 12 feet of hand rail C-954, 1 easing, 1 gooseneck, 27 balusters, C-942, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges.

Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 6" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

C-908 Colonial or English. (Small illustration at top.) Material furnished for open string, straight run first to

second floor, includes: 15 risers, 14 treads, including half-circle tread and riser, 1 starting newel C-922, 1 landing newel C-932, 1 nosing, 1 volute, 1 gooseneck, 12 feet of hand rail C-954, 31 balusters C-942, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 6" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

C-909 Colonial or English. (Lower small illustration.) Material included covered by description under C-907 with addition of 13 brackets C-947.

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included.

Helpful suggestions on the finishing of woodwork will be found on page 166.



Stairs C-910—English

"A FLIGHT of steps," says Lillie Hamilton French, "tells the story of a house. It gives you a man's love of splendor and magnificence, and reveals his secret care and private hope." The designers of Curtis stairways have kept this thought ever in mind. For that reason, perhaps you can find among these stairs the one that you will be proud to have tell the story of your house.

Material furnished for stairway showing 6 risers open to platform with 9 risers boxed from platform to second floor includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, 1 starting newel C-927 1 half newel for landing C-937, 2 nosings, 1 gooseneck, 4 feet of hand rail C-950, 10 feet of wall rail, 9 balusters

C-945, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 4" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser. Width of stairs (boxed run) face to face of plaster 3' 1".

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Stairs C-911 – Western or English

DO you know that a wooden stair newel has, on an average, eight times the resistance to bending that the same size newel in marble possesses? That is why wooden stair parts and wooden details in general should be refined in character and of slender proportions. Curtis stair parts observe the relation of size and purpose.

Material furnished for stairway showing 6 risers open to platform, 3 risers open and 6 risers boxed from platform to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, 1 starting newel C-928, 2 angle newels C-939, 1 gooseneck, 2 nosings, 7 feet of hand rail C-950, 6 feet of wall rail, 13 bal-

usters C-944, necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stair from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 4" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser. Width of stairs (boxed run) from face to face of plaster 3' 1".

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included.

The construction of Curtis stairs is discussed on page 153



Stairs C-912—English

THE beauty of the stairs and stair parts on these pages is due to the fact that they are properly proportioned. You may miss some of the huge details seen in many modern houses, but you will find these slender, delicately molded forms always in good taste and, therefore, always beautiful.

Material furnished for curb string stairway showing 6 risers to platform and 9 risers from platform to second floor, includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, 2 nosings, 1 starting newel C-925, 2 angle newels C-934, 1 landing newel C-934, 2 easings, 12 feet of hand rail C-951, 30 balusters C-946,

necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs, face of plaster to center of balusters, 3' 6". Height of rail 2' 7" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Stair C-913—English or Western

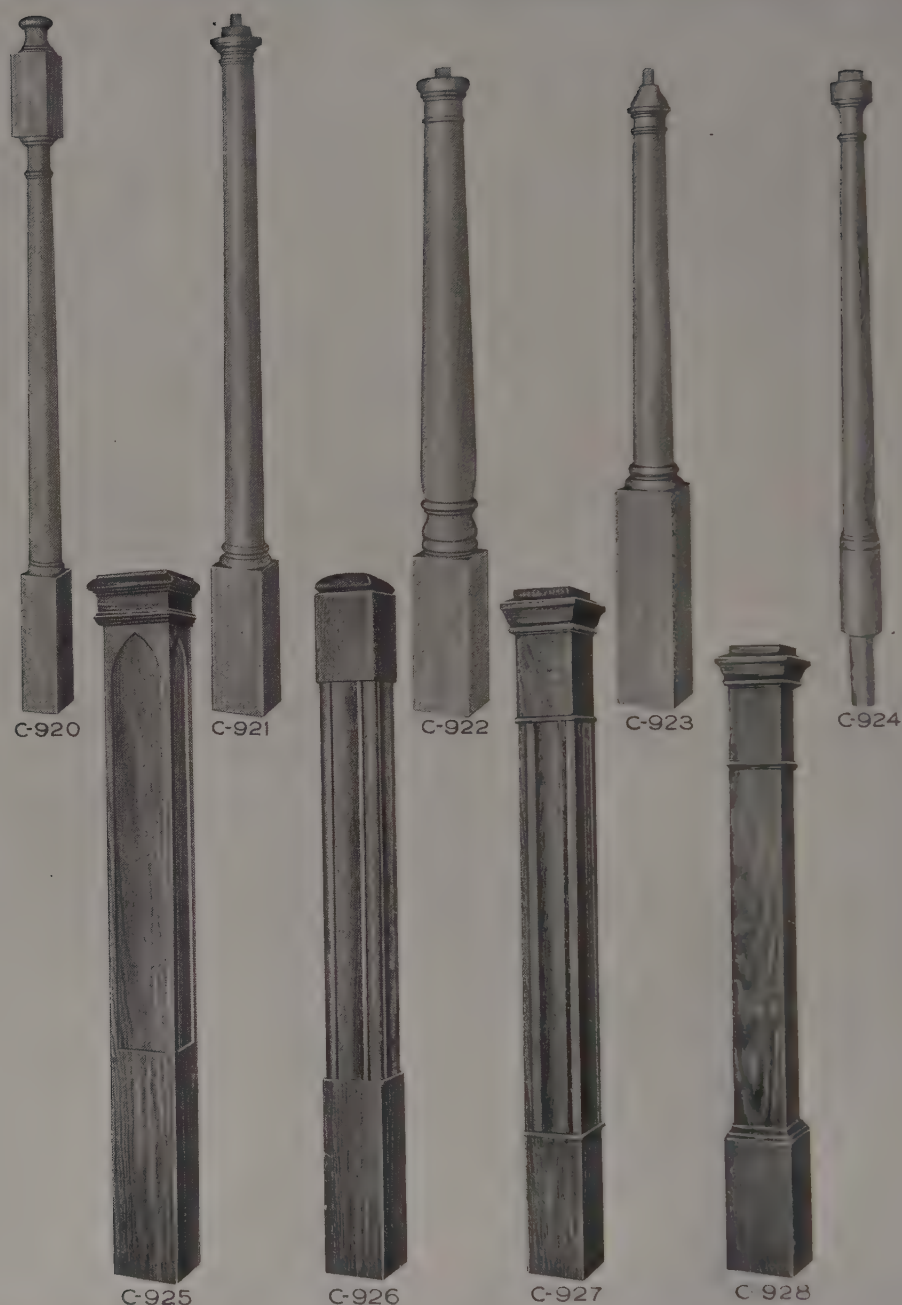
IS it not true that the stairs you really admire, are those of nice proportions, finely formed parts and graceful lines? These elements of beauty have been observed in the design of Curtis stairs. There are stairs for houses of various types, Colonial, English, and Western. Each, if given the proper treatment (see page 166), will be a thing of beauty and pride in any home.

Material furnished for stairway showing 6 risers to platform and 9 risers from platform to second floor, open string, includes: 15 risers, 13 treads, 1 starting newel C-926, 1 angle newel C-936, 1 landing newel C-935, 2 nosings, 24 balusters C-944, 14 feet of hand rail C-951, and

necessary wall and face strings, cove and wedges. Width of stairs from face of plaster to center of balusters 3' 6". Height of hand rail 2' 7" from top of tread to top of hand rail on line with face of riser.

Note: No rough horses, baseboard, or second floor material are included.

A complete description of the construction of Curtis stairs will be found on page 153



Stair Starting Newels

ALL Curtis stair newels with round section are glued up solid and turned. Newels with square section are built-up; that is, they are constructed like a box, the sides being put together with the Curtis lock-mitre joint, which avoids the ugly contrast between flat and edge-grain woods at the corners, and eliminates unsightly puttied nail holes.

DESIGN
NUMBER

SIZE

C-920 2½" x 2½" x 3' 5"
C-921 3¼" x 3¼" x 3' 2"
C-922 3½" x 3½" x 3' 2"

DESIGN
NUMBER

SIZE

C-923 3½" x 3½" x 3' 3"
C-924 2½" x 2½" x 2' 7½"
C-925 4" x 4" x 3' 6"

DESIGN
NUMBER

SIZE

C-926 3¾" x 3¾" x 3' 6"
C-927 3½" x 3½" x 3' 5"
C-928 3½" x 3½" x 3' 5"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



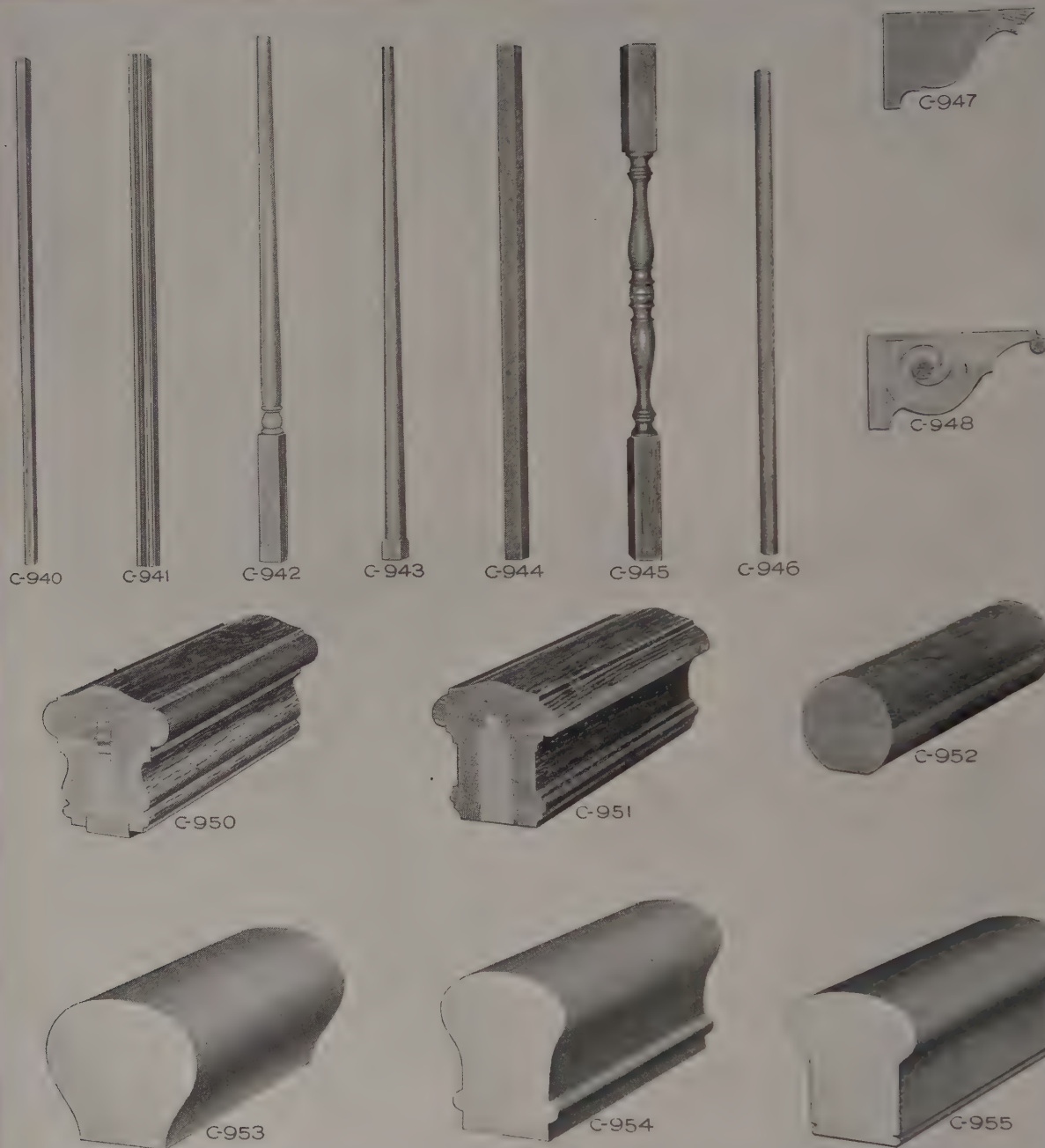
Stair Landing and Angle Newels

ANGLE newels should not dominate the balustrades of stairs but rather should be subordinate to the starting newels; they should, however, help to carry out the design of the stairs as expressed in the starting newels and balustrade. Curtis angle newels are properly designed and proportioned to go with the starting newels on page 162.

DESIGN NUMBER	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	SIZE
C-930	2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 5' 2"	C-934	4" x 4" x 4' 8"	C-937 for landing only	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 4' 7"
C-931	3 1/4" x 3 1/4" x 4' 10"	C-935 for landing only	3 3/4" x 3 3/4" x 4' 7"	C-938, like C-937, for angle only	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5' 2"
C-932	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 4' 9"	C-936, like C-935, for angle only	3 3/4" x 3 3/4" x 5' 2"	C-939	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 5' 2"
C-933	3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 4' 10"				

Note: All designs but C-935, C-936, C-937 and C-938 may be used as either landing or angle newels.

When ordering specify whether landing or angle newels are required



Stair Balusters, Brackets and Rails

BALUSTERS			BRACKETS			RAILS		
DESIGN NUMBER	SIZES		DESIGN NUMBER	SIZES		DESIGN NUMBER	SIZE	
C-940	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x $\frac{13}{16}$ " x 2' 6"		C-944	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2' 4"		C-947	$9\frac{5}{8}$ " x $5\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ "	C-950 3" x $3\frac{1}{8}$ "
	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x $\frac{13}{16}$ " x 2' 9"			$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2' 6"		C-948	$10\frac{3}{4}$ " x $6\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{5}{8}$ "	C-951 $3\frac{1}{8}$ " x 3"
C-941	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2' 6"	—molded		$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2' 9"				C-952 $2\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2"
	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2' 9"	—molded						C-953 $2\frac{1}{8}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ "
C-942	$1\frac{3}{8}$ " x 2' 7"	—turned	C-945	$1\frac{5}{8}$ " x $1\frac{5}{8}$ " x 2' 4"	—turned			C-954 $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{8}$ "
	$1\frac{3}{8}$ " x 2' 9"	—turned		$1\frac{5}{8}$ " x $1\frac{5}{8}$ " x 2' 6"	—turned			C-955 $2\frac{1}{8}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ "
C-943	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2' 6"	—turned						
	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2' 9"	—turned	C-946	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 1' 11"	—round			

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Miscellaneous Stair Parts

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-956—Volute

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-957—Easing

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-958—Gooseneck

Note: Sizes vary in accordance with design of rail used.

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-959—Quarter Circle Tread

Note: When ordering specify length, rise and run of stair and specify whether circle is at right or left end when facing stairs.

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-960—Half Circle Tread

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-961—Stringer

Note: Specify wall (at left) or face stringer (at right) and whether plain or molded edges are desired.

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-962—Tread 11" x 3' 6" x 1 1/8"
C-963—Riser 6 1/4" x 3' 6" x 1 3/16"

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-964—Shoe 3/4" x 2 1/2"
C-965—Rosette diameter overall 5"

SIZE

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-966—Fillet 3/8" x 1 3/8"
3/8" x 1 3/4"

SIZE

The stair parts shown on this and the three preceding pages are illustrated properly finished on pages 154 to 161 inclusive

The Finishing of Interior Woodwork

THE basic elements that characterize Curtis woodwork are its architectural designs, the mechanical perfection in its construction and the quality of the materials that are used in making it. No matter how good these things may be, their value will be depreciated if the woodwork of the home is not given the proper finishing.

The first principle to be considered in the finishing of woodwork recognizes the fact that the woodwork, with the walls of a room, forms the background for the furnishings and occupants of the room. Consequently, it should be held down by a subdued matt or eggshell finish. Such a finish also tends to bring out the forms of the moldings and shows more clearly the quality of the woodwork.

The care that must be given unfinished woodwork constitutes the second principle. All Curtis woodwork is delivered unpainted or unvarnished and even without a filler of any kind, in order that it may be finished to suit the individual taste of the owner. It should never be stored in a damp room nor fitted in place before the plaster is thoroughly dry. As soon as it reaches the job a filler should be applied and the ends and backs painted with a mixture of white lead and oil, to prevent the absorption of moisture.

The third principle concerns the different kinds of woods that are used and their treatment. Hardwoods have a coarse grain and require a paste filler; softwoods have a close grain and need only a liquid filler. The purpose of the filler is to close up the open pores, making a hard, smooth surface for the varnish. Sometimes two coats of paste filler are required; or a coat of the liquid filler applied over one coat of the paste filler. The surface is then shellacked, over the filler, making a firm foundation for the wax or varnish.

When stain is desired, it should be applied to the raw wood prior to the application of the filler. For stained effects the filler should be colored a shade darker than the natural wood. The best stains are those mixed with oil and turpentine.

Only one or two coats of varnish are needed for a matt finish. Often one coat of prepared flat varnish is used, and is less expensive than the varnish-rubbed effect obtained by going over the glossy surface with powdered pumice stone and oil or water.

The fourth and last principle has to do with the architectural character of the house itself and the finishing most suited to the woodwork of that particular house.

The Colonial Home: Nothing is more characteristic of the Colonial home than white, cream or pearl gray enameled woodwork throughout. Sometimes the hand rail and treads of the stairs are stained dark to form a contrast with the white woodwork. There are, however, some Colonial interiors with their woodwork stained, then varnished or waxed after the fashion of the woodwork in the English home.

The Southern Home: In many respects the Southern home is so like the Colonial that the finish of their interior woodwork is identical. White paint, with chintzes and cretonnes, is the one best means of obtaining a cool and inviting interior, which is particularly desirable in this type of house.

The English Home: Oak, the characteristic wood of the English home, can be finished in more ways than any other wood. Light or dark antique, Flemish oak and many other stains are on the market that will be appropriate for English woodwork. It is well to use the same stain in all rooms with the exception of the service rooms.

The Western Home: The Western home presents a simple problem in the finishing of its interior woodwork, so many are its possibilities. If you are going to use mahogany or some such fine-grained furniture, the woodwork will be most attractive if painted in soft gray, cream or ivory white. With oak furniture any shade from a soft gray to a black-brown can be used.

The finish of architectural woodwork is governed by individual tastes which are ever changing, making it impossible to establish any set of rules. Therefore, the above four principles are given not as rules, but as suggestions that will be helpful to you in properly finishing the woodwork of your home.

CURTIS
WINDOWS &
WINDOW
and
DOOR FRAMES





Windows, and Window and Door Frames

THERE are two general kinds of windows: double-hung and casement. Both kinds are often seen in the same house. All Curtis sash are Curtis ovolo molded, (see sketch below) and so harmonize with all the designs of doors and woodwork as shown in this book. The Curtis standard opening size, for double-hung windows is 4" x 6" greater than the total glass measurement; for casement sash, 4" x 5" greater. Double-hung sash are practical when outside shutters and screens are to be used. Casement sash, the kind that swing on hinges at the sides, give full advantage of the opening.

The following points are to be found in all sash bearing the Curtis trademark:

(1) The check-rail of double-hung windows is rabbeted as shown in the illustration so as to prevent water from seeping in and to keep out the wind.

(2) The stiles and rails are put together with the mortise-and-tenon joint. The mortise and tenon are cut true and made to fit snugly.

(3) The glass in every light of sash is carefully and thoroughly secured by zinc brads.

(4) "Primeless" putty, which seldom cracks or falls off, is used.

(5) On all panes larger than 20 x 20, the glass is "back-puttied," preventing water

from the melting frost or steamed windows causing the wood to decay.

(6) The bore and slot for the sash cord are cleanly cut; and the bore is deep enough for the knot in the cord; it doesn't have to be bored deeper by the carpenter.

(7) The slot is doubled-grooved and wide enough to slide smoothly over the pulley in the frame.

(8) The slot extends clear through the tenon of the rail, eliminating the necessity of cutting off the end of the tenon in the rail.

The bay window gives beauty and added interest to both the exterior and interior of the house. The designs on pages 176 to 178 offer interesting possibilities.

The dormer should not be large, nor should there be too many dormers. The pediment should not be too heavy; the spaces between the window and the sides should not be too wide; and the projection of the roof of the dormer must be in keeping with its size. These precautions are observed in the designs of the dormers on pages 178 to 183.

Window and door frames are structural details of the utmost importance, for unless they are well constructed the most compactly built house will not afford the protection from the weather that it should. The Curtis standard frame, shown on pages 189 to 195 is unique and valuable because of the following points:

(1) The blind stop is rabbeted to receive the pulley stile; this makes it impossible for air to blow through the frame at this point.

(2) This construction also insures the blind stops being plumb.

(3) The blind stop is wide enough to be secured to the stud insuring stability in the frame and allowing the building paper to be slipped in between the blind stop and the outside casing, making an air-tight joint around the frame.

(4) The sill is rabbeted with the sash projecting over the rabbet, forming a drip for water beating against the sash, thus preventing it from seeping into the inside.

(5) The sill is rabbeted beneath for the ground strip so that air cannot come in underneath the sill.

(6) The casings and sills are made of Northern white pine.

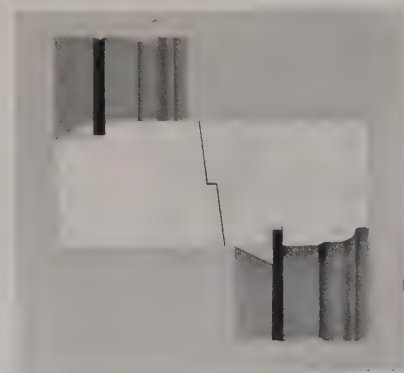
(7) Frames are delivered with the pocket to receive the weights cut out of the pulley stiles; the covers, which are replaced after the weights are hung, are held in place by screws.

(8) The narrow casing makes a frame of pleasing appearance.

(9) The Curtis standard frame can be used for a building of any construction, frame, masonry or stucco.

(10) The upright and cross members are bundled separately making it easier to handle the frames and also permitting the dealer to obtain a wider range of sizes from a limited stock.

Shutters, an attractive detail of the exterior, keep the heat out of the house, but at the same time, let in the air and some light. A splendid choice is offered you on pages 185 and 186.







Windows C-1022 and C-1023

SOMETIMES and in some places it is desirable to have windows high enough off the floor so that a buffet, a bookcase, or other pieces of furniture can be placed beneath them. In other places, as for example, on the stair platform or in the attic, a window that does not take up much space vertically is desired. C-1022 is a design of double-hung window that is suitable for such purposes. C-1023 is of the opposite kind; it is a narrow, high window and is to be used where horizontal space must be conserved in the opening. Because of their small panes, these windows which are for openings wide and narrow are of good design. Their attractiveness is still further enhanced by the splendid proportions that obtain between the dimensions of the small panes.

DESIGN C-1022 (at the left) Six-Light Check Rail Window $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZE	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	SIZE	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	SIZE	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.
10 x 12	13	10 x 16	16	10 x 18	17

DESIGN C-1023 (at the right) Eight-Light Plain Rail Window $1\frac{1}{8}$ " thick

SIZES	SIZES
8 x 10 SS	10 x 12 SS
9 x 12 SS	10 x 14 SS

DESIGN C-1023 (at the right) Eight-Light Check Rail Window $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	SIZES	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.
8 x 10	13	10 x 14	19
9 x 12	17	10 x 15	21
10 x 12	18	12 x 14	23

Information regarding the construction features of Curtis windows and window frames will be found on page 167



Twelve-Light Window C-1024

ELSIE de WOLFE, in her splendid book, "The House in Good Taste," speaking of windows says, "The tendency of American builders nowadays is to use two large glass sashes instead of the small or medium-sized panes of older times. This is very bad from the standpoint of the architect, because these huge squares of glass suggest holes in the wall, whereas the square or oblong panes with their straight frames and bars advertise their suitability." The division bars of such windows as this one add lines of interest to the house.

Twelve-Light Plain Rail Window $1\frac{1}{8}$ " thick

SIZES	SIZES
8 x 10 SS	10 x 12 SS
9 x 12 SS	10 x 14 SS

Twelve-Light Check Rail Window $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	SIZES	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.
8 x 10	19	10 x 12	23
9 x 12	22	10 x 14	26
		10 x 15	27

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Divided Top Window C-1025

THIS and designs C-1026 and C-1027, represent a compromise between the two-light windows and the architecturally correct windows with small panes. The same good proportions appear in the lights of the top sash as seen in window C-1024, while the bottom sash allows one an unobstructed view from the inside of the house upon the vista outside. In this window the small panes are higher than they are wide and are therefore appropriate for the house whose openings should give an appearance of height. The trim illustrated is C-1620; its members are shown on page 224.

Six-Light Divided Top Check Rail Window $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES		
24 x 16	SS	DS
24 x 20	SS	DS
24 x 24	SS	DS

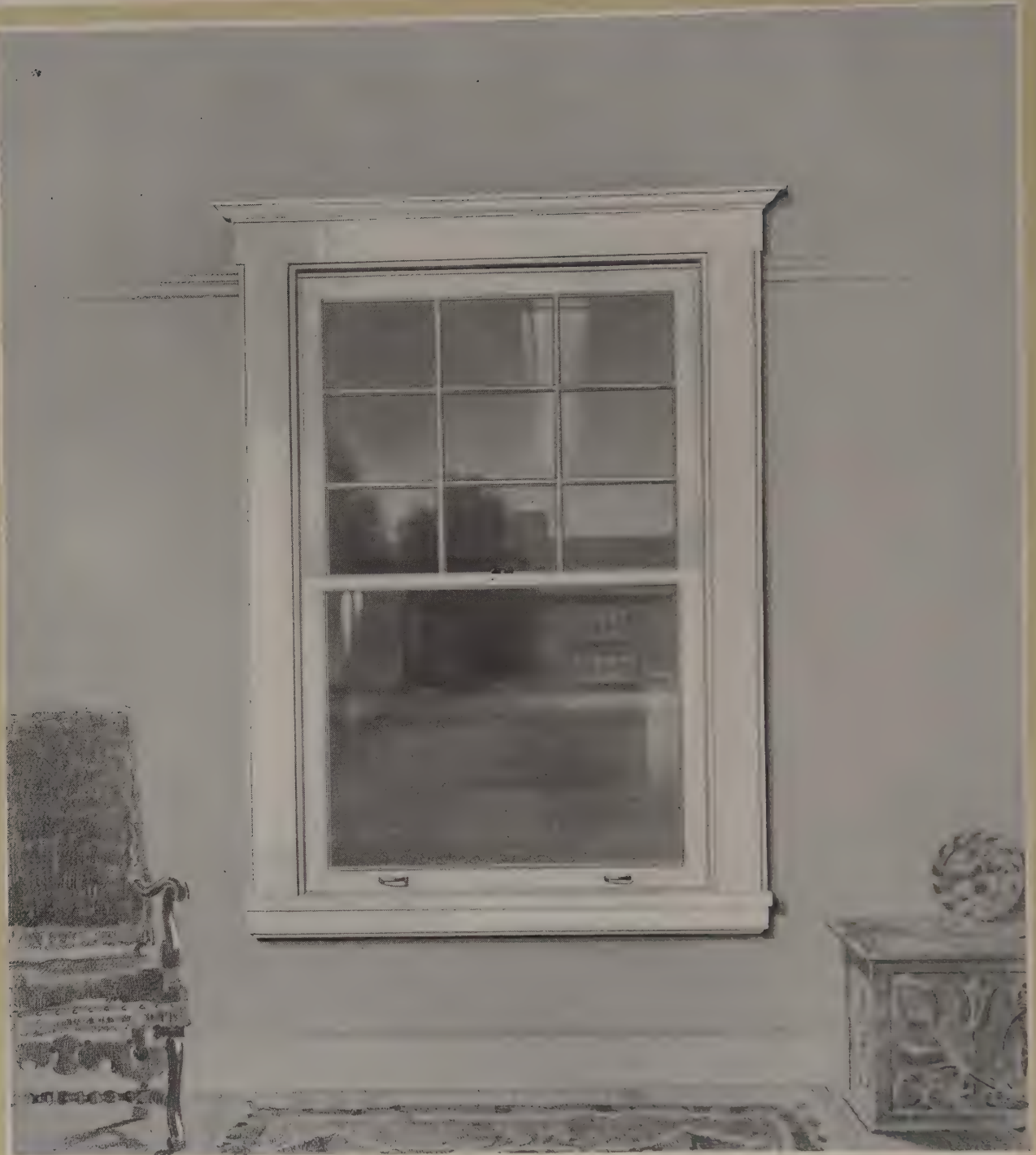
SIZES		
24 x 26	SS	DS
24 x 28	SS	DS

SIZES		
28 x 24	SS	DS
28 x 26	SS	DS
28 x 28	SS	DS

SIZES		
30 x 24	SS	DS
30 x 26	SS	DS
30 x 28	SS	DS

SIZES		
34 x 16	DS	
34 x 20	DS	
34 x 26	DS	

Much of the unusual beauty of Curtis windows results from the pleasing proportion of the division bars between glass areas



Divided Top Window C-1026

“**B**ACK-PUTTYING” is a feature of all Curtis sash in which the panes of glass are larger than 20 x 20. Sash are ordinarily puttied on only the outside, the glass resting against the wood on the inside. Putty is applied on the inside of the sash to fill in the crevices that occasionally occur between the glass and stiles and rails, due to the bow existing in the larger sheets of glass. This back-puttying prevents water, that comes from melting frost on the panes or from washing the window, from seeping in between the glass and the wood, and thus deters decay of the wooden parts.

Nine-Light Divided Top Check Rail Window 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES		
24 x 16	SS	DS
24 x 20	SS	DS
24 x 24	SS	DS

SIZES		
24 x 26	SS	DS
24 x 28	SS	DS

SIZES		
28 x 24	SS	DS
28 x 26	SS	DS
28 x 28	SS	DS

SIZES		
30 x 24	SS	DS
30 x 26	SS	DS
30 x 28	SS	DS

SIZES		
34 x 16	DS	
34 x 20	DS	
34 x 26	DS	

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Divided Top Window C-1027

ON page 167, among a number of other construction features evident in Curtis sash, mention is made of a "rabbeted check rail" on double-hung windows, and a sketch shows the manner in which the rail is cut. A joint of this kind between the rails is unusually tight. It takes seven times the wind pressure to get through a joint like this as compared to the ordinary check-rail joint. That means a warmer house in winter. Nor is the window so apt to rattle on a windy day when the check rails of the sash are rabbeted.

Four Vertical Light Divided Top Check Rail Window $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES	SIZES	SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
24 x 16 SS DS	24 x 26 SS DS	28 x 24 SS DS	30 x 24 SS DS	34 x 16 DS
24 x 20 SS DS	24 x 28 SS DS	28 x 26 SS DS	30 x 26 SS DS	34 x 20 DS
24 x 24 SS DS		28 x 28 SS DS	30 x 28 SS DS	34 x 26 DS

Information regarding the construction features of Curtis windows and window frames will be found on page 167



Casement Sash C-1030 and C-1031

WHAT on the facade of a house is quite so interesting, so romantic, or so attractive as casement sash? When the proper hardware is employed, they are very practical, too, even with screens. Curtis standard frames for casement sash permit the sash to swing either in or out. This construction (see pages 193 to 195), keeps out the wind and the weather.

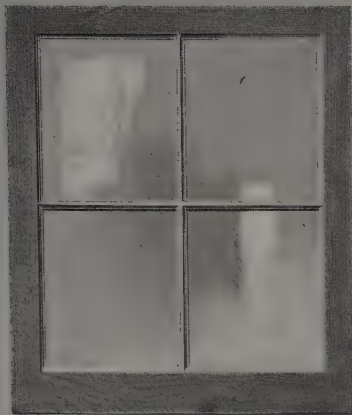
DESIGN C-1030 (at the left) Eight-Light Casement Sash
 $1\frac{3}{4}''-1\frac{5}{8}''$ thick

SIZES
 8 x 10 SS
 10 x 12 SS
 10 x 14 SS

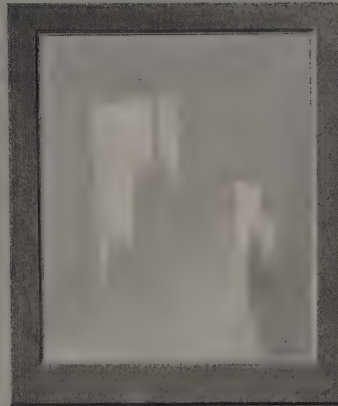
DESIGN C-1031 (at the right) Six-Light Casement Sash
 $1\frac{3}{4}''-1\frac{5}{8}''$ thick

SIZES
 8 x 10 SS
 10 x 12 SS
 10 x 14 SS

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



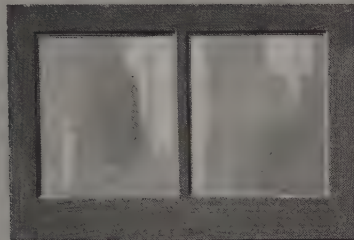
C-1074



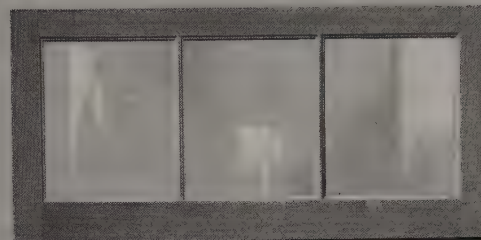
C-1075



C-1076



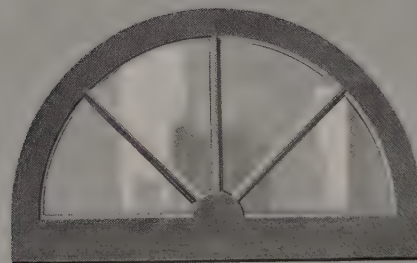
C-1077



C-1078



C-1079



C-1080

Miscellaneous Sash

DESIGN C-1074
Four-Light Casement Sash
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES			
8 x 10	SS	10 x 12	SS
9 x 12	SS	10 x 14	SS
10 x 16	SS		

DESIGN C-1078
Three-Light Cellar Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES			
8 x 10	SS	9 x 12	SS
10 x 12	SS		

DESIGN C-1075
One-Light Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES			
16 x 20	SS DS	20 x 20	SS DS
18 x 20	SS DS	20 x 24	SS DS
18 x 24	SS DS	24 x 24	SS DS

DESIGN C-1078
Three-Light Cellar Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZES			
7 x 9	SS	10 x 14	SS
8 x 10	SS	10 x 16	SS
9 x 12	SS	12 x 16	SS
10 x 12	SS	14 x 14	SS

DESIGN C-1076
Quarter Circle Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZE	
1' 3" x 1' 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ "	SS

DESIGN C-1079
Nine-Light Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZE	
8 x 10	SS

DESIGN C-1077
Two-Light Cellar Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

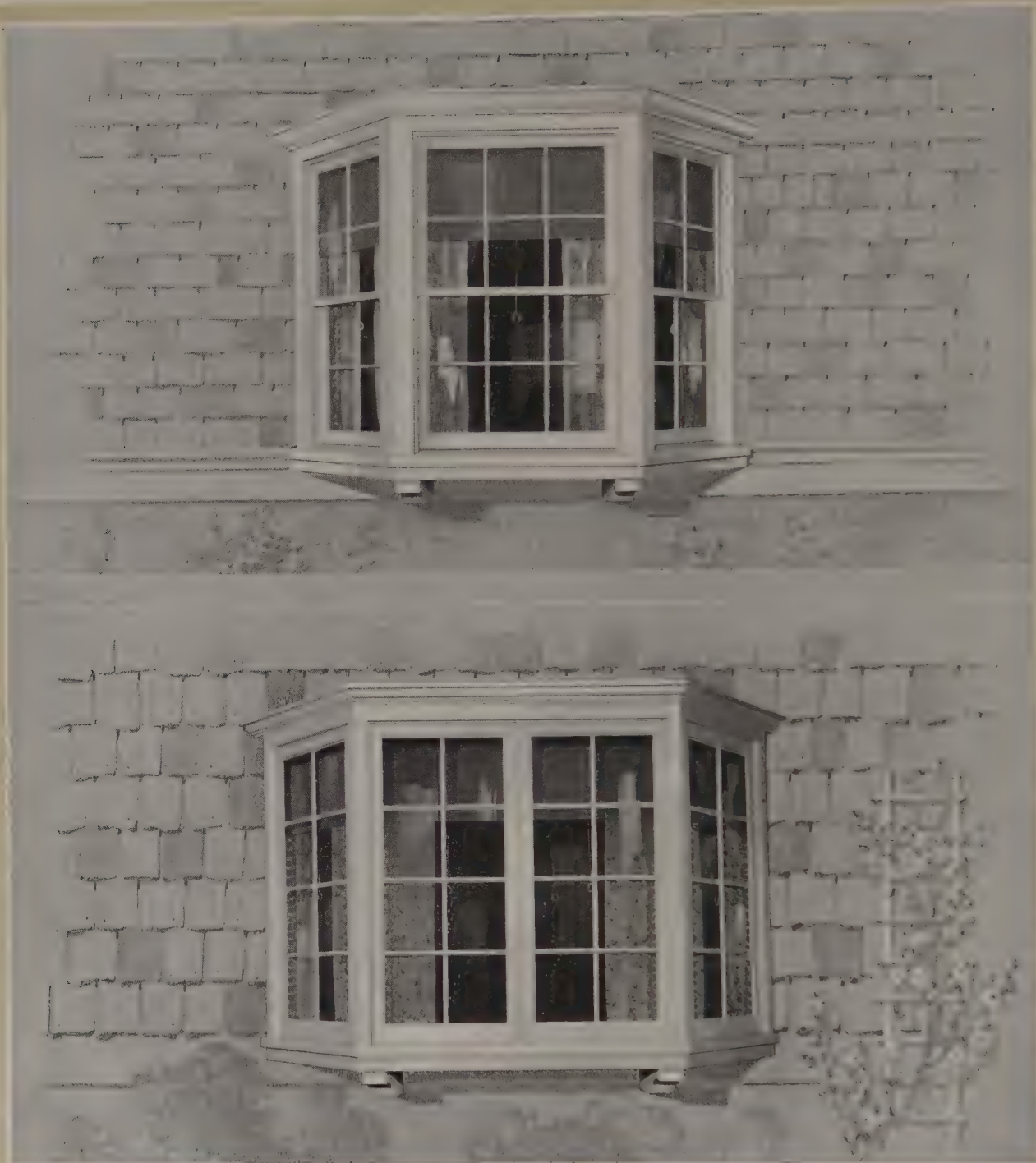
SIZES			
8 x 10	SS	12 x 20	SS
10 x 12	SS	12 x 24	SS
12 x 8	SS	14 x 14	SS
12 x 14	SS	14 x 16	SS
12 x 16	SS	14 x 20	SS

DESIGN C-1080
Circle Top Sash 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick

SIZE	
2' 6" x 1' 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ "	SS

Wing sash illustrated in dormer C-1116 furnished 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. In ordering give size and pitch of roof.

Interesting facts regarding the construction features of Curtis sash will be found on page 167



Bay Windows C-1110 and C-1111

IF you are building a new house", says Miss de Wolfe, "I strongly advise you to have at least one room with a group of deep windows, made of small panes of glass, and a broad window seat built beneath them." Indeed, few things about your house could be more attractive than bay windows like these, from the standpoint of both exterior and interior beauty.

C-1110 Bay window (above). Material furnished includes complete frame with brackets and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one 12-lt. check rail window and two 8-lt. check rail windows, glass size 10 x 12. Overall width of bay 7' 0½". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 10½".

C-1111 Bay window (below). Material furnished includes complete frame with brackets and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one pair of 8-lt. casement sash and 2 single 8-lt. casement sash, glass size 10 x 12. Overall width of bay 7' 8⅞". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 10½".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Bay Windows C-1112 and C-1114

C-1112 Bay window (above). Includes complete frame and necessary moldings as illustrated. No material furnished for curved portion beneath bay. Frame to accommodate 3 8-lt. casement sash, 2 stationary sash at sides 1-lt. wide and 4-lts. high. Glass size 10 x 12. Overall width of bay 6' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

C-1113 Bay window. (Not illustrated.) Same general design and construction as C-1112, but C-1113 accommodates 3 6-lt. casement sash, each sash being 2-lts. wide and 3-lts. high. The stationary sash at sides are 1-lt. wide and 3-lts. high. Glass size 10 x 12.

C-1114 Bay window (below). Includes complete frame with panels beneath and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate 1 12-lt. check rail window and 2 8-lt. check rail windows. Glass size 10 x 12. Height of paneling from water table to sash line 3' 6". Overall width of bay 7' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

C-1115 Bay window. (Not illustrated.) Same general design and construction as C-1114, but is furnished without wood paneling beneath the sash. C-1115 is for use on a stucco building.

Frames and moldings only are included for dormers and bays unless otherwise specified under design number



Dormer Window C-1116 and Bay Window C-1117

YOU can add interest and attractiveness to your house by selecting interesting and attractive dormer and bay windows. Here are such windows that are unique in their design. The dormer has sash at its sides as well as in the front and so admits an abundance of light for the bedroom. The bay window is characteristic of many Western houses, inviting breezes and light into the room.

C-1116 Dormer window (above). Material furnished includes complete frame and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate 1 9-lt. sash and 2 wing sash. Glass size 8 x 10. In ordering it should be remembered to state pitch of roof.

C-1117 Bay window (below). Material furnished includes frame and bracket as illustrated. Frame to accommodate 2 12-lt. check rail windows, glass size 10 x 12. Width overall 6' 8½". Maximum projection 1' 9". Bracket (C-1483), 1' 6" x 1' 8" x 3⅝" with turned drop.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Dormer Windows C-1122 and C-1123

WHEN the sides of the dormer are covered with the same material that forms the roof, as in the Colonial design C-1122, the dormer seems to be knitted to the very house itself, and this is a desirable effect. C-1123 is a design with a hip roof and is commonly used on Colonial houses.

C-1122 Dormer window, Colonial (above). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated, but not cornice molding or shingles for sides and roof. Frame to accommodate 1 12-lt. check rail window, glass size 8 x 10. Maximum width overall 3' 1 1/2". The frame is similar in construction to frame C-1217 on page 189 in frame section.

C-1123 Dormer window, Colonial (below). Material furnished includes frame and cornice molding as illustrated. Frame to accommodate 1 12-lt. check rail window, glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 3' 3". The frame is similar in construction to frame C-1218 on page 189 in the frame section.

Frames for dormer and bay windows are furnished with outside casing one and one-eighth inches thick



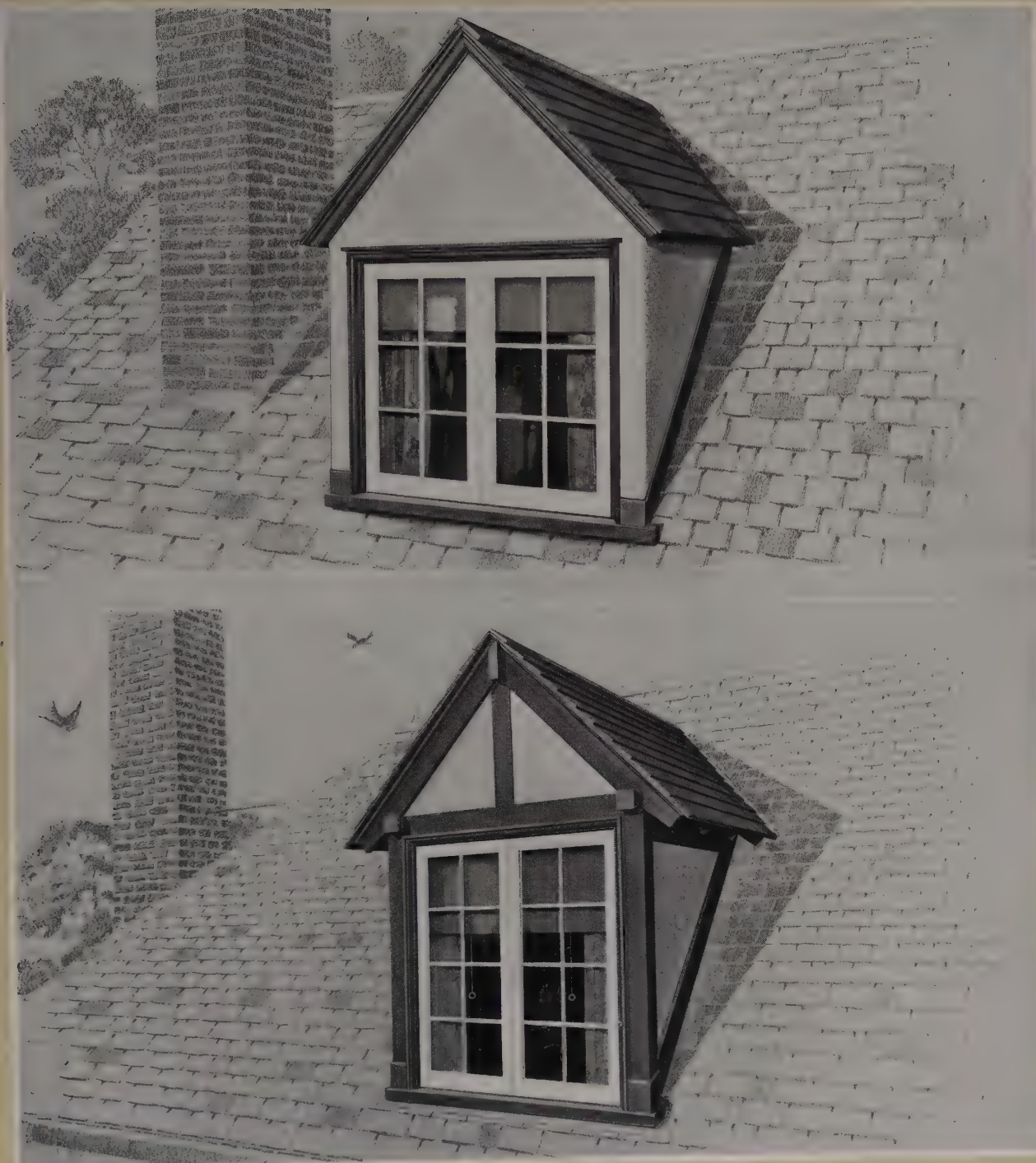
Dormer Windows C-1124 and C-1125

PERHAPS more sins against good architecture are committed in the designs of dormers than in any other feature. Too often the dormer roof is too heavy, or the dormer itself is ill-proportioned, the window being too wide or too narrow. These faults are not evident in these excellent designs. C-1124 is for the English house; C-1125 can be used in a house of any type.

C-1124 Dormer window, English (above). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated but not cornice molding and shingles for roof. Frame to accommodate 1 12-lt. check rail window. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 2' 7½".

C-1125 Dormer window (below). Material furnished includes frame and necessary molding as illustrated, but not shingles for roof. Frame to accommodate 1 12-lt. check rail window. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 3' 1¾".

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Dormer Windows C-1126 and C-1127

COMBINE the beauty of casement sash with well-proportioned dormers and the result is an attractive architectural "detail." That is what you find in these two designs. Dormer C-1126 is suitable to the English house. Notice its delicate cornice and its fine details. C-1127 shows more wooden parts and is appropriate for the English house with half timbers.

C-1126 Dormer window, English (above). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated but not cornice molding and shingles for roof. Frame to accommodate one pair of 6-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 3' 8".

C-1127 Dormer window, English (below). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated and necessary cornice molding, but not shingles for roof. Frame to accommodate one pair of 8-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 4' 3½".

The sizes of the dormers illustrated should be strictly adhered to, in order to preserve correct architectural proportion



Dormer Windows C-1128 and C-1129

C-1128 Dormer window, Western (above). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one pair of 6-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 4' 3½".

C-1129 Dormer window, English (below). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated with necessary moldings. Frame to accommodate one 12-lt. check rail window. Glass size 10 x 12. Overall width 3' 9".

C-1130 Dormer window, English. Not illustrated. Same as C-1129, except that it accommodates one pair of 8-lt. casement sash. Glass size 10 x 12. Overall width 4' 11½".

C-1131 Dormer window, English. Not illustrated. Same as C-1129, except that it accommodates 3 8-lt. casement sash. Glass size 10 x 12. Overall width 7' 2".



Dormer Windows C-1132 and C-1135

C-1132 Dormer window, English or Colonial (above). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated and necessary moldings. Frame to accommodate one pair of 4-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 4' 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

C-1133 Dormer window, English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1132, except that it accommodates a single 4-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 2' 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

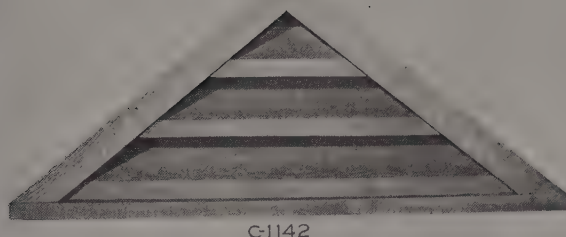
C-1134 Dormer window, English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1132, except that it accommodates 3 4-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 6' 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

C-1135 Dormer window, English or Colonial (below). Material furnished includes frame as illustrated and necessary moldings. Frame to accommodate 3 6-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 6' 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

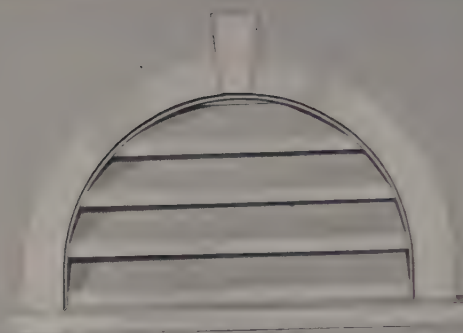
C-1136 Dormer window, English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1135, except that it accommodates a single 6-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 2' 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

C-1137 Dormer window, English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1135, except that it accommodates one pair of 6-lt. casement sash. Glass size 8 x 10. Overall width 4' 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

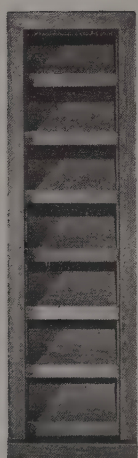
Dormers characterize certain types of architecture and add much to the outside appearance as well as to the utility of the interior



C-1142



C-1144



C-1143



C-1145



TYPICAL SECTION
THRU LOUVRE



C-1146

Louvres

LOUVRES provide good ventilation for the upper part of the house, keeping the rooms below more comfortable in hot weather. On the exterior, they give pleasing touches to the gables. All louvres are furnished framed square on the inside to set between studs. Outside framing as illustrated. Each louvre is equipped with solid hinged back, $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and a stationary wire screen.

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1142 Triangular louvre for gables.
In ordering give pitch of roof and height of frame desired.

C-1143 Rectangular louvre.

C-1144 Half circle louvre

C-1145 Rectangular louvre

C-1146 Quarter circle louvre

SIZES

8" x 2' 6"	and	8" x 3' 6"
2' 6" x 1' 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ "	and	3' 6" x 2' 0"
4" x 2' 6"	and	4" x 3' 6"
1' 3" x 1' 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ "	and	1' 9" x 2' 0"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Shutters C-1165 and C-1166

NEARLY every house has some provision for being kept warm in winter. Not only is a good heating system installed, but the doors and windows are equipped with weatherstrips. But what can be done to keep the house cool in summer? A refrigerating system is beyond the possibilities of most pocketbooks. Much comfort can be obtained, however, from the use of shutters on the windows. They will keep the hot summer sun out of the rooms but will let the cool breezes in.

DESIGN C-1165 Two-panel Shutter
(above)

SIZES APPLYING TO BOTH DESIGNS

DESIGN C-1166 Rolling Slat Shutter
(below)

2' 0" x 3'	2½"	1⅛"	2' 10" x 5'	2½"	1⅛"
2' 10" x 3'	2½"	1⅛"	2' 10" x 5'	6½"	1⅛"
2' 10" x 3'	6½"	1⅛"	2' 10" x 5'	10½"	1⅛"
2' 10" x 4'	6½"	1⅛"			

Shutters not only equalize room temperature, but add much to the appearance of the facade



Shutters C-1167 and C-1168

WHETHER or not you are fortunate enough to have trees in your entourage, you can make your house more comfortable in hot weather by equipping its windows with shutters. And when you go away for any length of time you can make the house more secure against intruders and inquisitive eyes by closing the shutters for the period of your absence. Shutters are essential to the privacy of chambers and other rooms that are close to the sidewalk or neighboring houses.

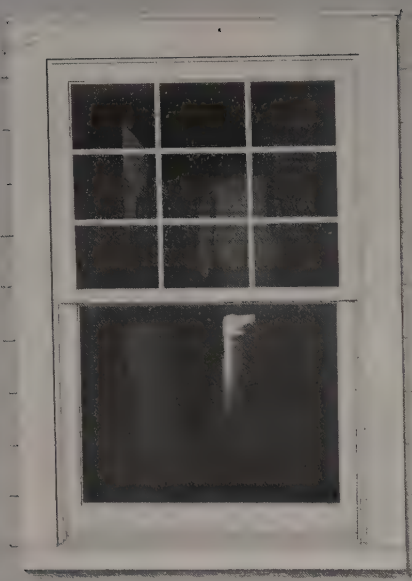
DESIGN C-1167 Batten Shutter
(above)

SIZES APPLYING TO BOTH DESIGNS

DESIGN C-1168 Stationary Slat Shutter
(below)

2' 0" x 3'	2½"	1⅛"	2' 10" x 5'	2½"	1⅛"
2' 10" x 3'	2½"	1⅛"	2' 10" x 5'	6½"	1⅛"
2' 10" x 3'	6½"	1⅛"	2' 10" x 5'	10½"	1⅛"
2' 10" x 4'	6½"	1⅛"			

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

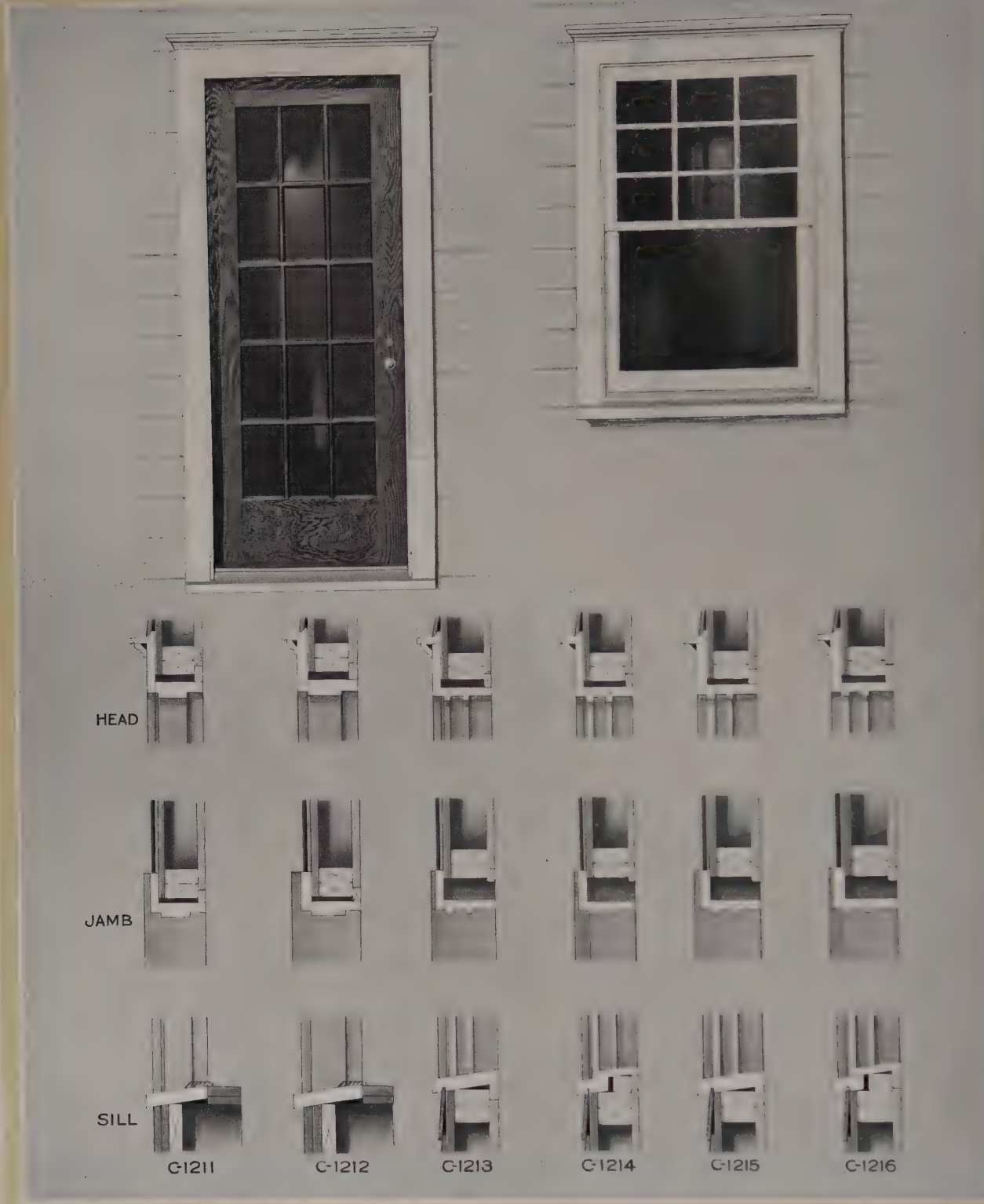


Door and Window Frames

Plain Cap—Frame Building (Siding)

DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION			DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		
C-1205	Window Frame	1 1/8" O. S. Casing	Sub-Sill	C-1208	Window Frame	7/8" O. S. Casing	Solid Sill
C-1206	Window Frame	1 1/8" O. S. Casing	Solid Sill	C-1209	Door Frame	1 1/8" O. S. Casing	Solid Sill
C-1207	Window Frame	7/8" O. S. Casing	Sub-Sill	C-1210	Door Frame	7/8" O. S. Casing	Solid Sill

Information regarding the construction features of Curtis frames will be found on page 167



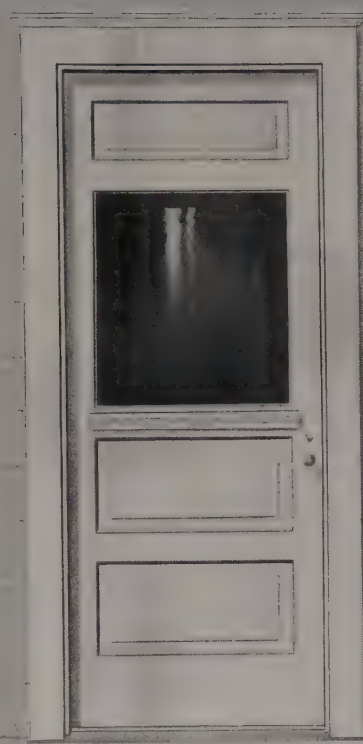
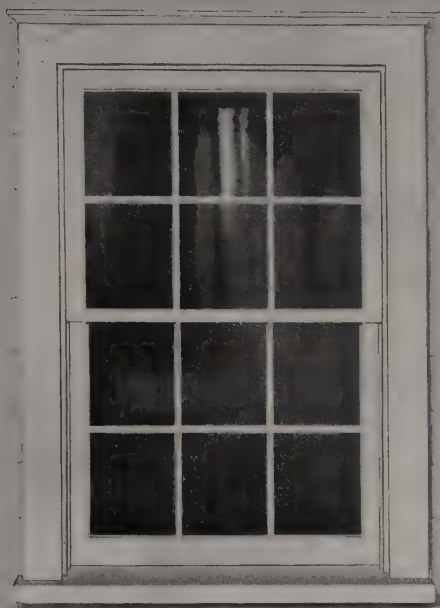
Door and Window Frames

Molded Cap—Frame Building (Siding)

DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		
C-1211	Door Frame	$\frac{7}{8}$ " O. S. Casing	Solid Sill
C-1212	Door Frame	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing	Solid Sill
C-1213	Window Frame	$\frac{7}{8}$ " O. S. Casing	Solid Sill

DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		
C-1214	Window Frame	$\frac{7}{8}$ " O. S. Casing	Sub-Sill
C-1215	Window Frame	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing	Solid Sill
C-1216	Window Frame	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing	Sub-Sill

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



WITHOUT
BAND MOLD

WITH
BAND MOLD



WITHOUT
BAND MOLD

WITH
BAND MOLD



JAMB

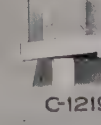


SILL



C-1217

C-1218



C-1219



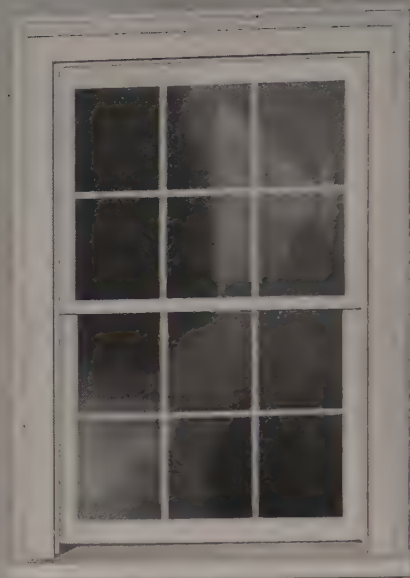
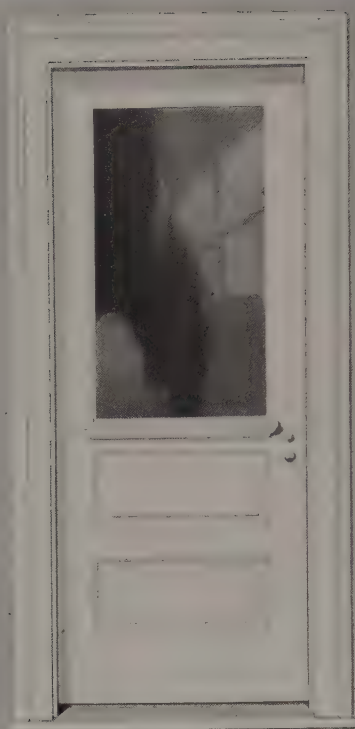
C-1220

Door and Window Frames

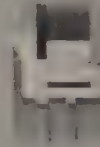
Molded Cap—Frame Building (Siding or Clapboard)

DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C-1217	Window Frame 1 1/8" O. S. Casing without Band Mold. Rabbeted Sill
C-1218	Window Frame 1 1/8" O. S. Casing with Band Mold. Rabbeted Sill
C-1219	Door Frame 1 1/8" O. S. Casing without Band Mold. Solid Sill
C-1220	Door Frame 1 1/8" O. S. Casing with Band Mold. Solid Sill

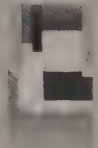
You will find a Curtis standard frame for every type of wall construction illustrated on pages 187 to 196 inclusive



HEAD



JAMB



SILL



C-1221

C-1222

C-1223

C-1224

Door and Window Frames

Plain Cap—Stucco Molding—Stucco Building

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1221
C-1222
C-1223
C-1224

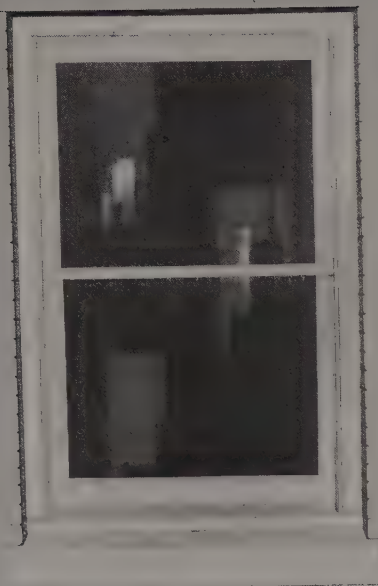
Door Frame
Door Frame
Window Frame
Window Frame

DESCRIPTION

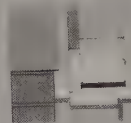
1 1/8" O. S. Casing for 7/8" furring.
1 1/8" O. S. Casing for lath furring.
1 1/8" O. S. Casing for 7/8" furring.
1 1/8" O. S. Casing for lath furring.

Solid Sill
Solid Sill
Rabbeted Sill
Rabbeted Sill

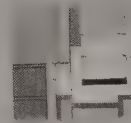
For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



WITHOUT
BAND MOLD



WITH
BAND MOLD

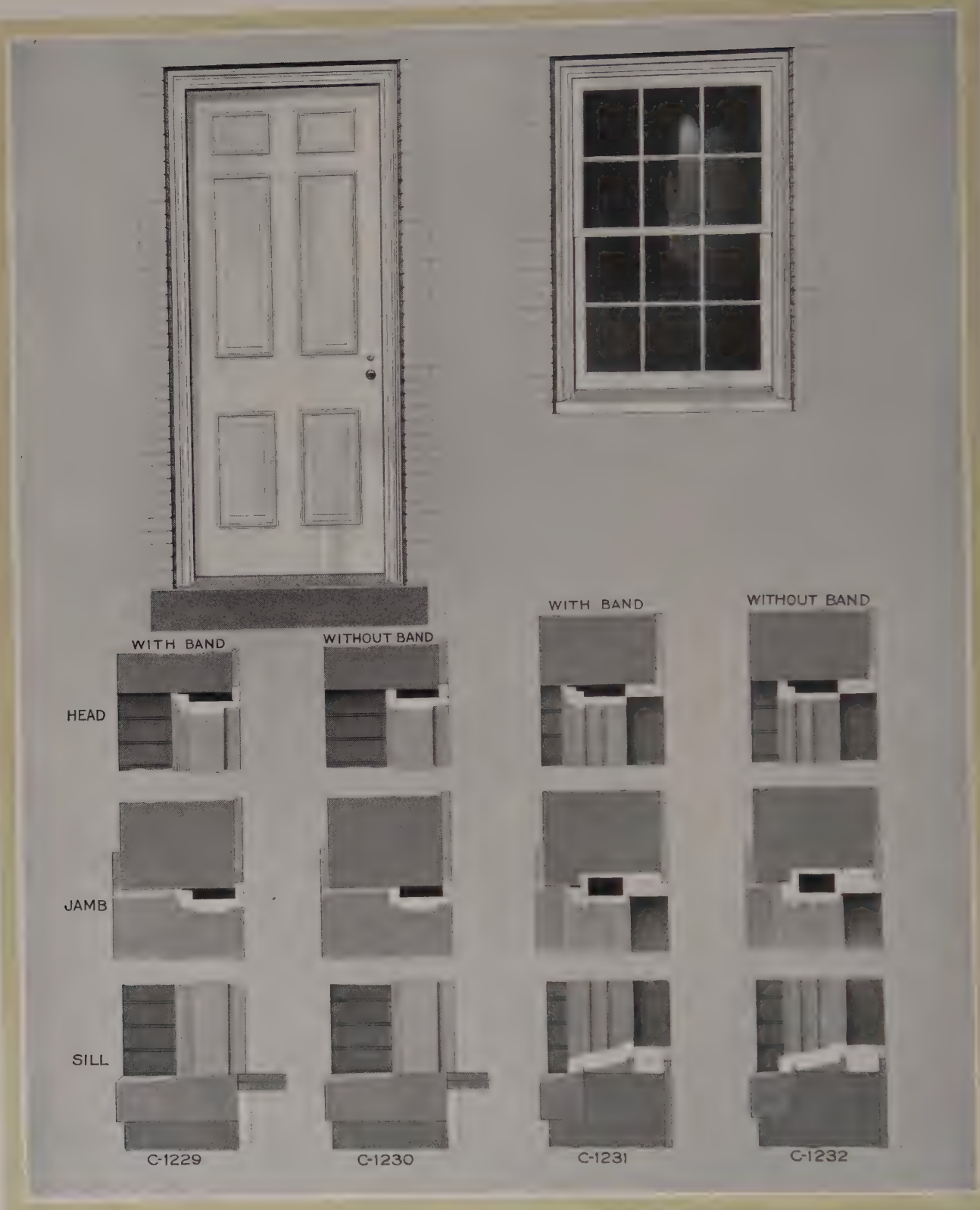


Door and Window Frames

Brick Veneered Building

DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C-1225	Window Frame Without Band Mold.	C-1227	Door Frame Without Band Mold.
C-1226	Window Frame With Band Mold.	C-1228	Door Frame With Band Mold.
			Solid Sill
			Solid Sill

The Curtis standard frame has been especially designed to combat acute weather conditions

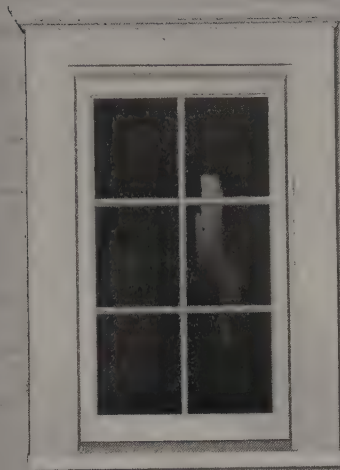
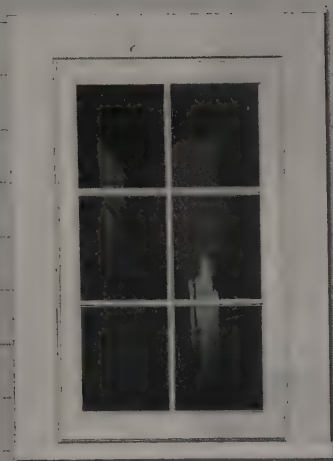


Door and Window Frames

Brick Building

DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DESIGN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C-1229	Door Frame With Band Mold. No Sill	C-1231	Window Frame With Band Mold. Rabbeted Sill
C-1230	Door Frame Without Band Mold. No Sill	C-1232	Window Frame Without Band Mold. Rabbeted Sill

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

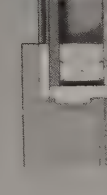


PLAIN CAP

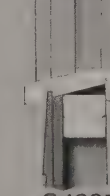
MOLDED CAP



HEAD



SIDE



SILL

C-1233
SWING OUT

C-1234
SWING IN

C-1235
SWING OUT

C-1236
SWING IN

Casement Sash Frames

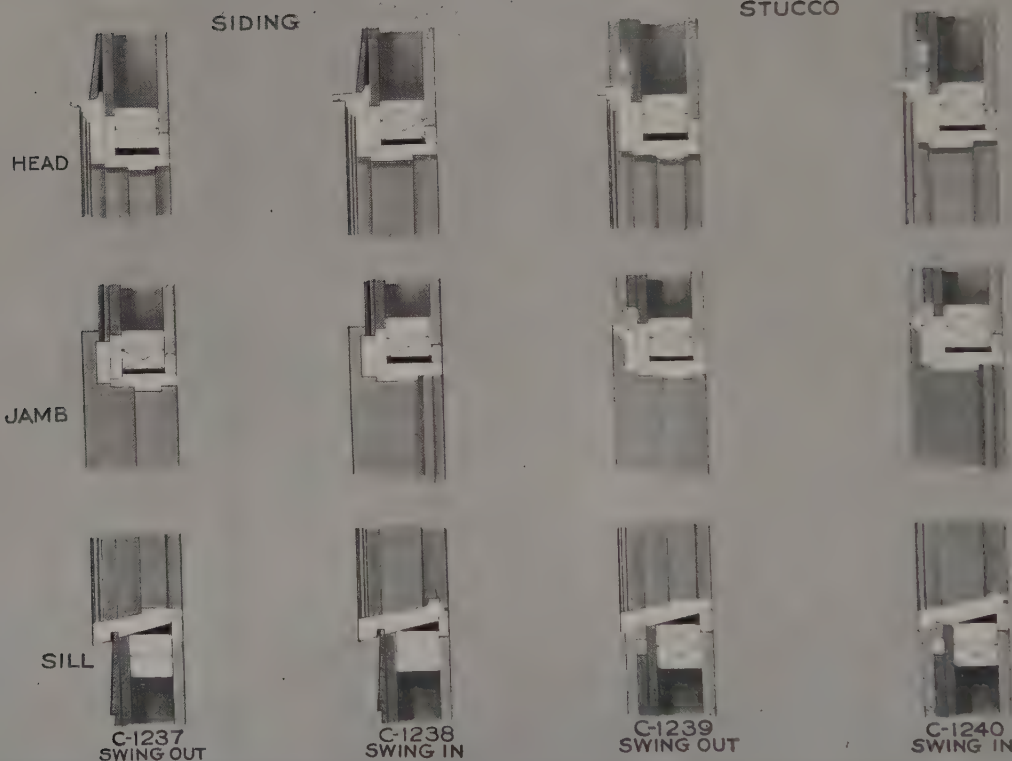
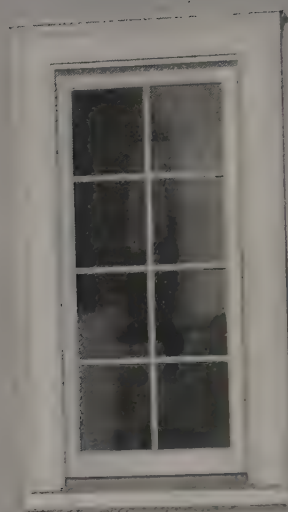
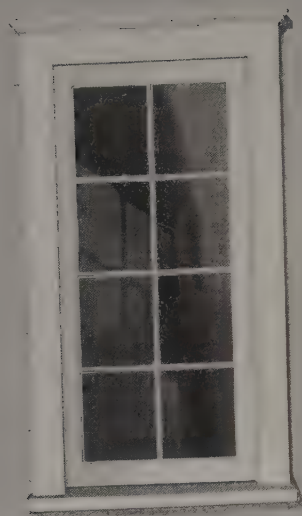
Plain Cap and Molded Cap for Frame Buildings

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-1233	Casement Sash Frame	Plain Cap	1 1/8" O. S. Casing, Sash to swing out.
C-1234	Casement Sash Frame	Plain Cap	7/8" O. S. Casing, Sash to swing in.
C-1235	Casement Sash Frame	Molded Cap	1 1/8" O. S. Casing, Sash to swing out.
C-1236	Casement Sash Frame	Molded Cap	7/8" O. S. Casing, Sash to swing in.

If C-1233 and C-1235 are desired with 7/8" O. S. Casing, order should so state.
If C-1234 and C-1236 are desired with 1 1/8" O. S. Casing, order should so state.

Much depends on the door and window frames in your house for keeping out the wind and weather

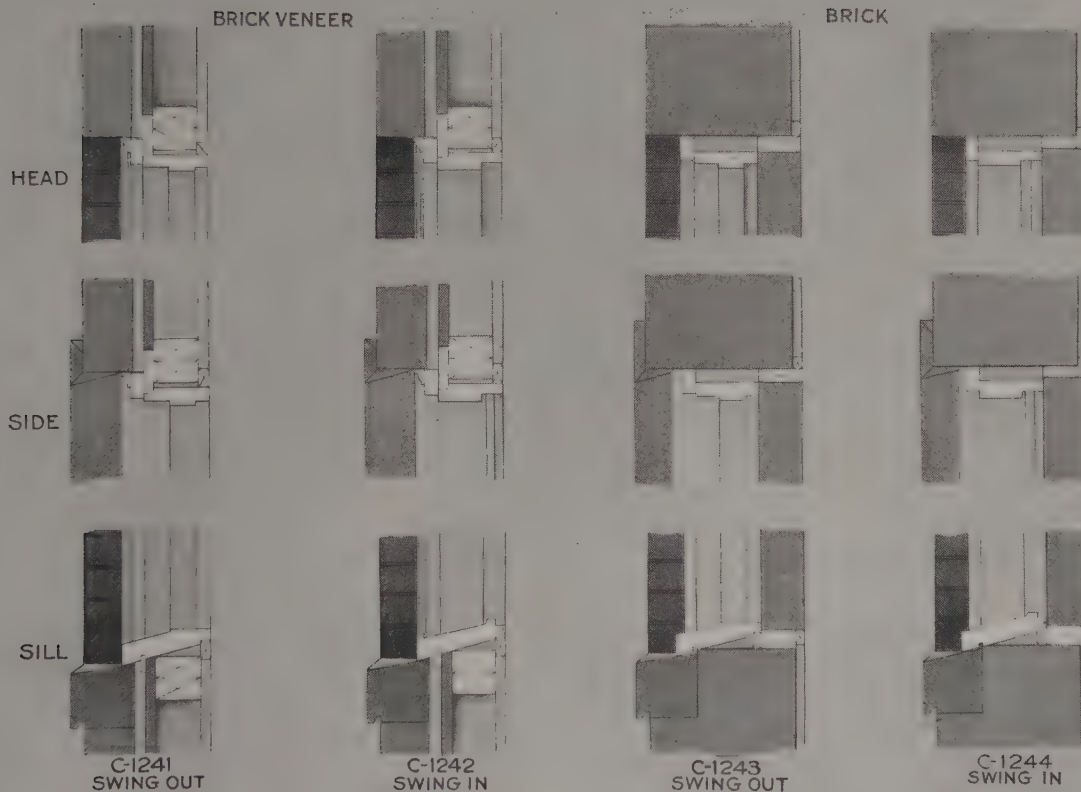
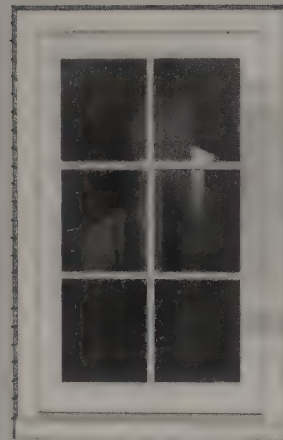
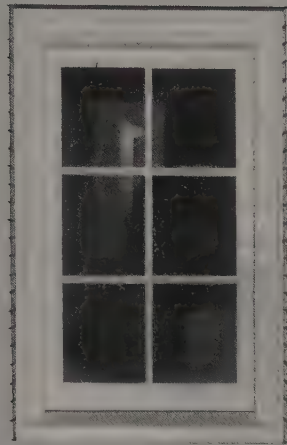


Casement Sash Frames

For Frame Building (Siding)—For Stucco Building

DESIGN NUMBER			
C-1237	Casement Sash Frame	Molded Cap	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing, (Siding), Sash to swing out.
C-1238	Casement Sash Frame	Molded Cap	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing, (Siding), Sash to swing in.
C-1239	Casement Sash Frame	Molded Cap	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing, (Stucco), Sash to swing out.
C-1240	Casement Sash Frame	Molded Cap	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing, (Stucco), Sash to swing in.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Casement Sash Frames

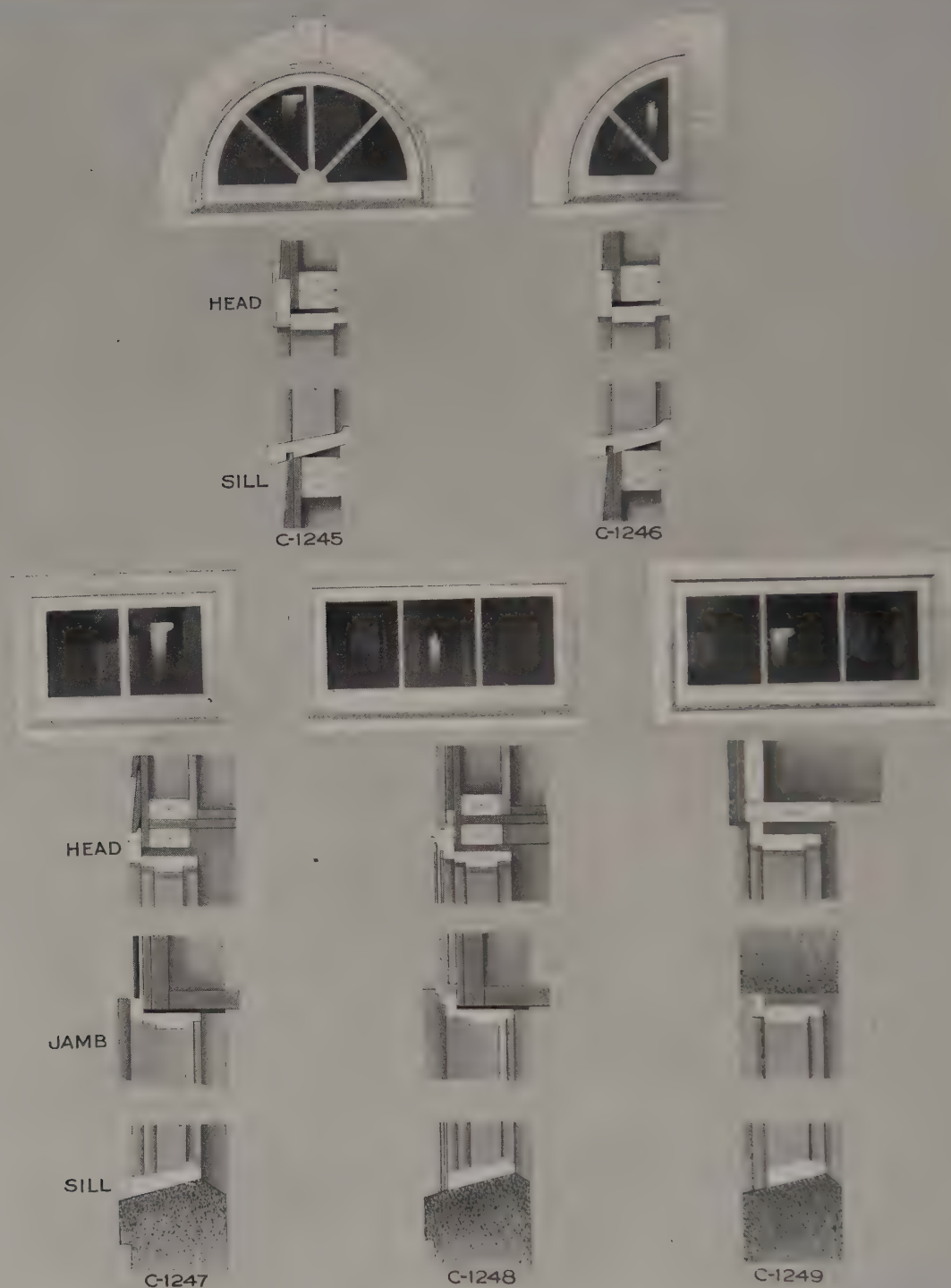
Brick and Brick Veneered Buildings

DESIGN
NUMBER

- | | |
|--------|---|
| C-1241 | Casement Sash Frame (Brick Veneered Building), Sash to swing out. |
| C-1242 | Casement Sash Frame (Brick Veneered Building), Sash to swing in. |
| C-1243 | Casement Sash Frame (Brick Building), Sash to swing out. |
| C-1244 | Casement Sash Frame (Brick Building), Sash to swing in. |

The band mold shown on frames C-1241 and C-1242 can be applied to frames C-1243 and C-1244. If this is desired, it should be clearly stated in your order.

Information regarding the construction features of Curtis frames will be found on page 167



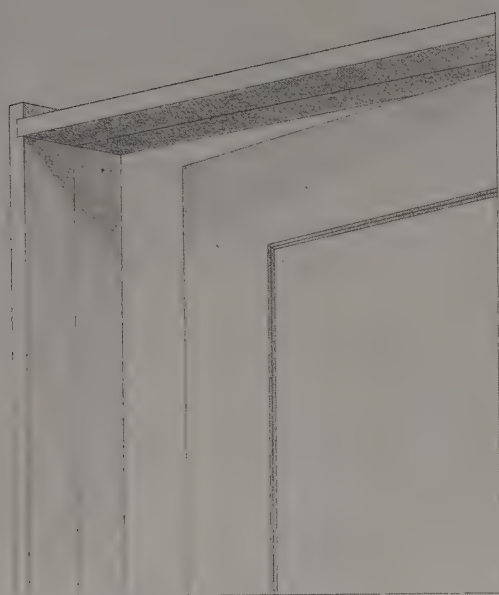
Miscellaneous Frames

DESIGN NUMBER

- C-1245 Half Circle Sash Frame.
- C-1246 Quarter Circle Sash Frame.
- C-1247 Plain Cap Cellar Sash Frame, (Frame Building.)
- C-1248 Molded Cap Cellar Sash Frame, (Stucco Building.)
- C-1249 Cellar Sash Frame, (Brick or Stone Building.)

*In ordering quarter circle sash frames state whether in pairs—and if not—which side circle is on.
If C-1245 and C-1246 are desired with $\frac{1}{8}$ " O. S. Casing, order should so state.*

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

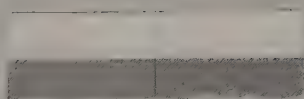


C-1275



C-1276

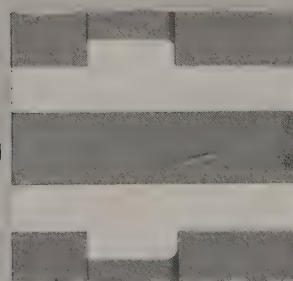
HEAD or
SIDE



HEAD or
SIDE



TRANSOM
BAR



Inside Door Jambs C-1275 and C-1276

C-1275. Double-acting door jamb (at the left). If stops are desired to use in connection with C-1275 for single door jamb, order should so state.

C-1276. Single door jamb for transom openings (at the

right). These jambs are for inside doors or cased openings, up to 3' 0" x 7' 0", 7³/₈" wide or less. Jambs are furnished K. D., machined and dadoed at head. In ordering give height of transom and width of transom bar.

A minimum of labor is required to assemble Curtis jambs as they are completely machined



C-1277



C-1278

HEAD



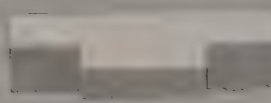
SIDE-A



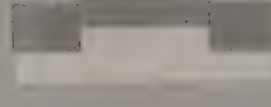
SIDE-B



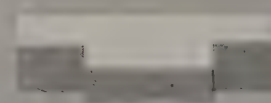
HEAD



SIDE



SIDE



Inside Door Jambs C-1277 and C-1278

THE head jamb of C-1277, for a sliding door, contains two strips that are removable, making the rollers, on which the door hangs, easily accessible in case they get out of order. In C-1278 you see a double-rabbeted jamb which permits you to have two doors in one opening, one on either side. This is desirable when the slat door C-330 is used in connection with an ordinary door.

C-1277. Sliding door jamb (at the left). Furnished for either single or double sliding doors. Sizes carried for openings up to 6' 0" x 7' 0". In ordering give total width of jamb and state whether for single or double doors.

C-1278. Double rabbeted jamb (at the right). For door openings up to 3' 0" x 7' 0" where two doors are to be hung in the same opening. Particularly adapted for use in bedrooms where slat door C-330 is used. Carried in sizes up to 3' 0" x 7' 0", 7³/₈" wide or less. In ordering give thickness of doors to be used.

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

Porches

THE porch is an American idea. It is a product of the demand of modern life for comfort and for outdoor living. It is a part of our houses that has come to stay. We demand something more of porches than that they be mere extensions or elaborations of the front entrances. We want the porch to be a supplement to our living-room, and we depend upon it to bring the outdoors, with its attendant health and comfort, into our houses.

You must be temperate, however, in the demands that you make upon the architect for porches, because the porch presents difficult architectural problems. This is because it has to be placed just so. It must harmonize with the house and not dominate it; it must accommodate itself to the width of the lot upon which the house is built; but it must not intrude upon the neighbors, and it must not shut off sunlight from the living rooms of the house.

Your porch should follow the architectural lines of your house. It should find its motif in the doorway, or, if the latter lacks distinct architectural character, in some interior detail as, for example, the stairway. The porch cornice should be the same as that of the house but worked in smaller detail. This is because it is seen at closer range. Porch details in the small home are primarily of wood. Consequently, they should be small. Why build up columns and posts that look as though they were equal to the burden of Atlas, which they are not, when they have no such burden to support? The details shown on the following pages are properly proportioned and designed to suit adequately the purposes for which they were intended.

Some of these details are for porches that are screened in and incorporated as a part of the house; others can be used on porches that are built-on; and still others on porches that are built as annexes to the house itself. These are the principal kinds of porches that are recognized as of good design.

Much of the attractiveness of the porch depends upon its ornamentation. The porch should not only promise, but should give comfort. There is nothing prettier or cooler about a porch than a vine-covered trellis, because it adds interest to the porch and its vines give desirable color to it. Further color interest can be obtained in the porch furnishings. White, green, brown, light green and dark green are good colors for the cushions, furniture, rugs, and other furnishings.

Since your porch must give you service as well as add beauty to your house, you are interested, naturally, in the durability of the material which composes it. These points are well to bear in mind regarding Curtis porch materials:

- (1) Only woods that will withstand weather and that will take paint well are used.
- (2) All mitres and joints are as true and clean-cut as accurate machines and skilled workmen can make them.
- (3) No crude hammer marks appear on the finished surfaces.
- (4) Nails are carefully set; i. e., their heads are driven beneath the surface of the wood.
- (5) White lead and oil are used on all joints. This treatment makes a waterproof joint and a tight one.
- (6) Tenons are left on the ends of the brackets so as to give the carpenter a means of securing the brackets to the plates.
- (7) Rafter ends and exterior ornaments are cleanly cut by specialized machines.
- (8) Curved patterns are the same on all exterior woodwork; i. e., there is uniformity in the cutting due to the efficiency of machine work.
- (9) Exterior woodwork bearing the Curtis trademark is clean and bright when it reaches the job.

So important is it that there be not a disturbing note in the exterior of your house that flower boxes have been designed to go with the other items of Curtis exterior woodwork. They are illustrated on page 211. They are strongly built and they are provided with brackets that are ostensibly strong enough to hold them up.



Porch Material

MOUNT VERNON and many another Colonial house, boasts a porch or veranda with a balustraded balcony. If you are building a Colonial home and want to stick closely to traditions, the porch material illustrated here should interest you. Notice the graceful posts, and the unaffected appearance of the entire porch. Can you ask for greater dignity?

DESIGN NUMBER		SIZES
C-1420	Top Rail (Built Up)	3 1/2" x 2 1/4"
C-1421	Lattice	3/4" x 1 1/8"
C-1422	Bottom Rail	1 5/8" x 2 5/8"
C-1423	Newel (Built Up)	3" x 3" x 2' 2"
C-1424	Newel (Built Up)	5 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 3' 6"
C-1425	Pilaster (Built Up)	2 1/8" x 4 1/2" x 7' 9"; 7' 5"
	Cap and base molded like Column 1426	

DESIGN NUMBER		SIZES
C-1425	Pilaster (Built Up)	2 1/8" x 5" 7' 10"; 8' 8"; 8' 9 5/8"; 8' 11 5/16"
		2 1/8" x 5 3/4" 7' 10"; 8' 8"; 8' 9 5/8"; 8' 11 5/16"
		2 1/8" x 6 1/2" 7' 9";
C-1426	Column	4 7/8" to 4 1/2" x 7' 9" and 7' 5"
		5 3/4" to 5" x 7' 11"; 8' 9"; 8' 10 5/8"; 9' 0 5/16"
		6 3/4" to 5 3/4" x 7' 11"; 8' 9"; 8' 10 5/8"; 9' 0 5/16"
C-1427	Column	7 3/4" to 6 1/2" x 7' 10"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



C-1428



C-1429



C-1430



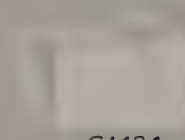
C-1431



C-1432



C-1433



C-1434

Porch Material

A PRETENTIOUS porch is out of place on a modest house. It is best to build the porch for the unassuming house of simple square posts and balusters of similar character. The rail should be well proportioned but need not be elaborately molded. The material here illustrated will produce a porch of good detail and one that will give most pleasing and satisfactory results.

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1428 Post (Built up)
C-1429 Pilaster (Built up)
C-1430 Baluster
C-1431 Baluster

SIZE

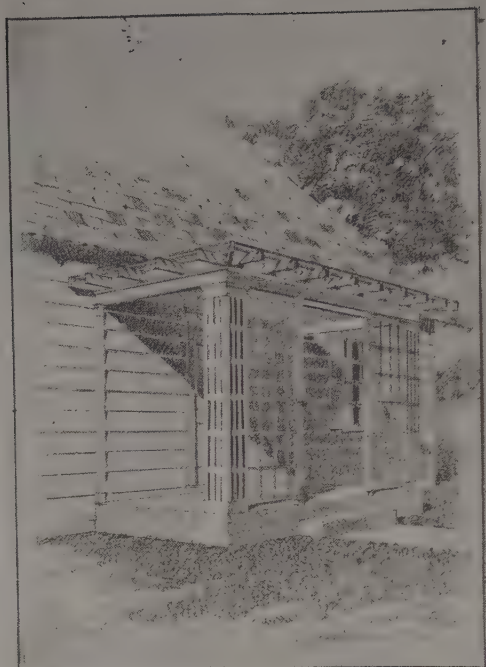
$5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7' 10''$
 $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7' 10''$
 $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2' 6''$
 $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2' 2\frac{3}{4}''$

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1432 Top Rail
C-1433 Top Rail (Built up)
C-1434 Bottom Rail
C-1438 Baluster Stock

SIZE

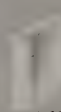
$1\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4''$
 $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$
 $2'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$
 $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ illustrated on page 202



C-1435



C-1436



C-1437



C-1438



C-1439



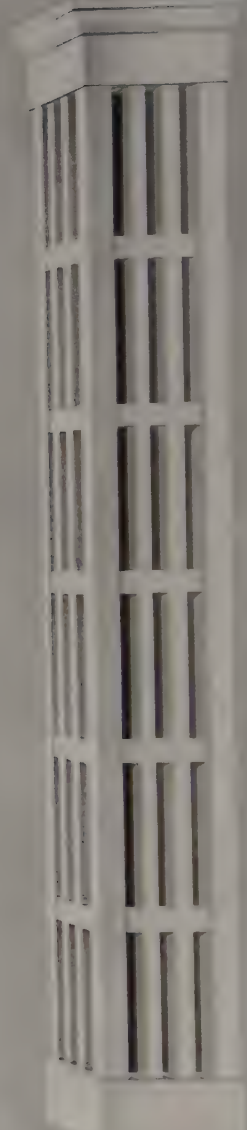
C-1440



C-1441



C-1442



C-1443

Porch Material

PERHAPS the reason why the porch is an architectural idea that owes its origin to America, lies in the fact that Americans are lovers of the outdoors and they designed the porch to enable them to enjoy the open air. Here are shown parts for a latticed porch with an open-raftered roof. Its very design seems to invite Nature to the house, by offering her lattices for her vines to cling to.

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1435 Top Rail
C-1436 Top Rail
C-1437 Lattice
C-1438 Bottom Rail
C-1439 Bottom Rail

SIZE

$1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$
 $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$
 $\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$
 $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$
 $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$

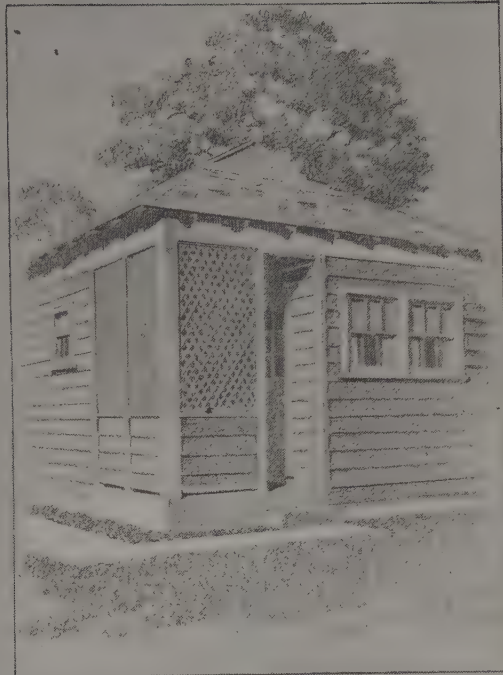
DESIGN NUMBER

C-1440 Lattice
C-1441 Post (Built up)
C-1442 Pilaster (Built up)
C-1443 Corner Post (Built up)

SIZE

$\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$
 $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7' 10''$
 $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 7' 10''$
 $11'' \times 11'' \times 7' 10''$

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



C-1444

C-1445

C-1437

C-1447

C-1448

C-1446

C-1449

C-1450

Porch Material

A LATTICE enclosed rear porch serves a double purpose. It conceals the worker in the kitchen or on the porch and the unsightly accessories to kitchen work. It also shades the kitchen door while allowing the air and breezes to cool the room. The posts, pilasters, lattice strips and other parts illustrated above are suitable for enclosing a porch of any ordinary shape or size.

DESIGN NUMBER

SIZES

C-1437 Lattice
C-1444 Post (Built up)
C-1445 Pilaster (Built up)

$\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
4" x 4" x 7' 10"
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7' 10"
2" x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7' 10"
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7' 10"

DESIGN NUMBER

SIZE

C-1446 Stop
C-1447 Top Rail
C-1448 Top Rail
C-1449 Bottom Rail
C-1450 Bottom Rail

$\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{5}{8}$ "
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ "
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{5}{8}$ "

A porch cornice should show the same detail as the main cornice, only smaller. See pages 214 to 221 inclusive



C-1451

C-1452

C-1437

C-1453

C-1454

C-1444

Porch Material

VERY many elegant and expensive houses have an arcade as a porch. The beauty of the arcade is preserved in this simple porch, which is both charming in design and easy to construct. Notice that the columns are simply square posts, excellently proportioned; the character of the design being due to the arched lattice strips, the brackets and the keystone blocks. This porch is suitable to the English house.

DESIGN
NUMBER

C-1437 Lattice
C-1444 Post (Built up)

C-1451 Key Block

SIZES

$\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
4" x 4" x 7' 10"
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7' 10"
2" x 2" x 4"

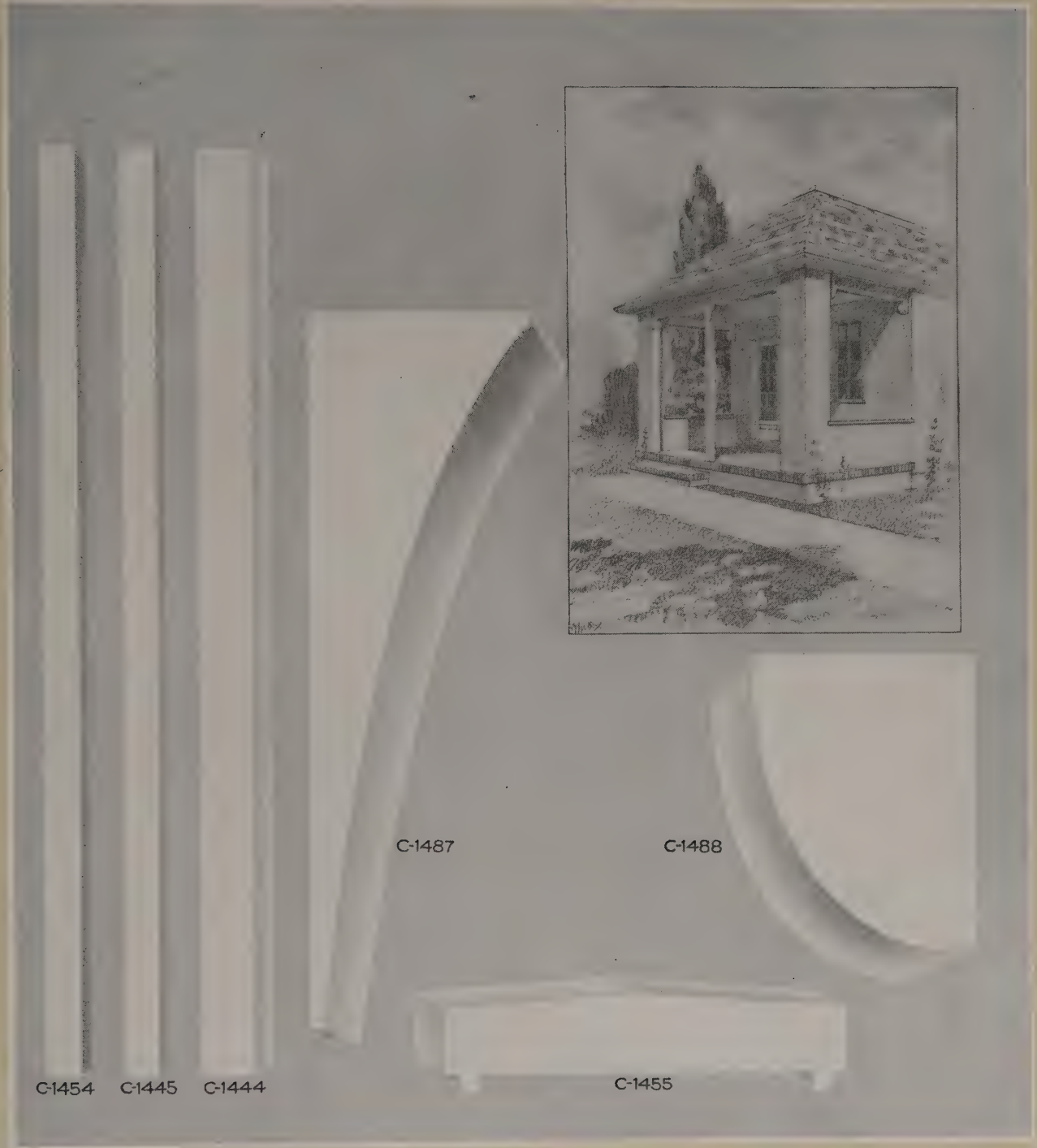
DESIGN
NUMBER

C-1452 Bracket
C-1453 Lattice
C-1454 Post (Solid S4S)

SIZES

2" x 2" x 3"
1" x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
2" x 2" x 7' 10"
3" x 3" x 7' 10"

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Porch Material

IS this the kind of porch your house will have? If so, remember that no porch column should be used with a pedestal. The corner posts here, you see, are really a part of the main structure of the house. The one post that is shown extends clear to the floor as it properly should. The brackets give the porch an English feeling. Imagine this porch without them. The effect would be flat, uninteresting. Their simplicity suffices to give character to the entire porch.

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1444 Post (Built up)

SIZES
4" x 4" x 7' 10"
5½" x 5½" x 7' 10"
1¾" x 3½" x 7' 10"
3½" x 3½" x 7' 10"

C-1445 Post (Solid S 4 S)

C-1454 Post (Solid S 4 S)

DESIGN NUMBER

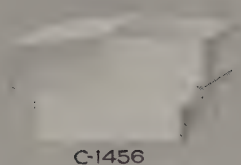
C-1455 Rail (Built up)

C-1487 Bracket

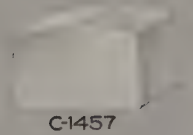
C-1488 Bracket

SIZES
1¾" x 10¼"
and ½" quarter round at sides
5½" x 1' 6" x 3¾"
5½" x 7½" x 3¾"

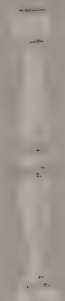
A complete description of the construction of Curtis porch material will be found on page 199



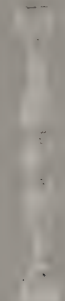
C-1456



C-1457



C-1458



C-1459



C-1425



C-1426

Porch Material

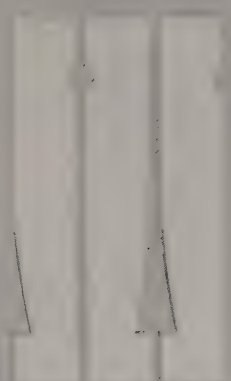
IS it not true that the columns are what give a porch architectural character? Other things, balustrade, brackets, and the like are subordinate to them. It is easy to go awry in designing columns. Their height should bear a definite proportion to their diameter and equally definite relations with the cornice above them. It is best to trust recognized authorities for the design of your porch columns. You can depend upon the designs shown on these pages. Here are posts suitable for a house of any type. The balusters, however, suggest an English house.

DESIGN NUMBER	SIZES	DESIGN NUMBER	SIZES
C-1425 Pilaster (Built up)	See page 200 for sizes	C-1457 Top Rail	1 3/4" x 3"
C-1426 Column	See page 200 for sizes	C-1458 Baluster	2 5/8" x 2 5/8" x 2' 0 1/2"
C-1456 Top Rail (Built up)	2 1/4" x 4 1/4"	C-1459 Baluster	2 5/8" x 2 5/8" x 2' 0 1/2"

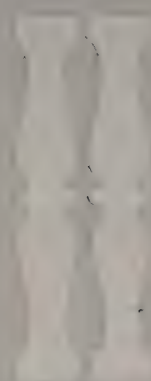
For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



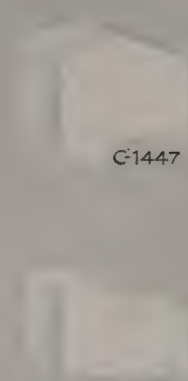
C-1444



C-1460



C-1461



C-1450

C-1447

Porch Material

EVERYONE desires more or less privacy in his house. The European insists upon it to the extent that he does not care for a porch at all. Many Americans want a porch in order that they may get outdoors and still enjoy protection, but they do not care to be exposed entirely to the gaze of passersby or to be too intimate with their neighbors. For such, a balustraded porch is the thing. Above are shown two designs of flat sawed balusters of interesting patterns that will effectively screen the lower part of the porch from view. These balusters are typical of the Western house.

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1444 Post (Built up)

C-1447 Top Rail

SIZES

4" x 4" x 7' 10"
5 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 7' 10"
2 1/2" x 2 5/8"

DESIGN NUMBER

C-1450 Bottom Rail

C-1460 Baluster

C-1461 Baluster

SIZES

1 3/4" x 2 5/8"
1 1/8" x 5" x 2' 6"
1 1/8" x 5" x 2' 6"

Porch material and other exterior woodwork items are adaptable to many different uses as described on page 212



PLAN THRU TRANSOMS

PLAN THRU SASH
AND DOOR

PLAN THRU PANEL
AND DOOR

C-1462

C-1463

C-1464

C-1465

C-1466

C-1467

SECTION THRU
DOOR

SECTION
THRU
SASH

Porch Enclosure Material

WHY not have a porch that is usable the year round? With material for enclosing it, as illustrated here, practically any porch can be made serviceable in any season. In the winter time, you will want sections of sash, giving you a glazed-in sun-room, enabling you to do away with the storm door. Such a room is ideal as a conservatory or as a playroom for the children on inclement days. In summer, the enclosure can be screened and you have an enjoyable outdoor living room, offering you a retreat from the heat of indoors yet protecting you from insects.

DESIGN NUMBER		SIZES
C-1462	Jamb	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
C-1463	Sash Sill	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1464	Sash Transom Bar	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "

DESIGN NUMBER		SIZES
C-1465	Sash and Door Mullion	2" x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-1466	Transom Mullion	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-1467	Door Transom Bar	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Exterior Woodwork

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	WIDTH	LENGTH	THICKNESS	PROJECTION
C-1470	Gable Termination	5½" and 7½"	1' 8"	5"	5½"
C-1471	Rafter End	6¾"	1' 8"	1½"	9½"
C-1472	Gable Termination	5½" and 7½"	2' 0"	5"	9½"
C-1473	Rafter End	5½"	3' 6"	2¼"	1' 9"
C-1474	Gable Bracket	9½"	2' 5"	3½"	2' 0"
C-1475	Rafter End	3½"	2' 6"	1½"	1' 1½"
C-1476	Rafter End	3½"	3' 0"	1½"	1' 6"
C-1477	Rafter End	5½"	3' 6"	1½"	2' 1½"
C-1478	Gable Bracket	3½"	2' 5"	3½"	2' 0"
C-1479	Rafter End	5¼"	3' 6"	2¼"	1' 7"
C-1480	Bracket for Overhang	5½"	6¼"	3½"	5½"
C-1481	Rafter End	5½"	3' 0"	2¼"	1' 9"

The items of exterior woodwork illustrated on these pages have been designed to carry out true architectural types



Exterior Woodwork

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	DROP	PROJECTION	THICKNESS
C-1482	Hood Bracket	1' 10"	2' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 "
C-1483	Bay or Hood Bracket	1' 8"	1' 6 "	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-1484	Drop for Overhang	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Square portion 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Maximum diameter of turned portion 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1485	Porch Bracket	1' 9"	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1486	Hood Bracket	1' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	2' 1"	3 "
C-1487	Porch Bracket	1' 8"	7"	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-1488	Porch Bracket	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1489	Bay Bracket	7"	1' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-1490	Bay Bracket	7"	1' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Flower Boxes C-1494 and C-1495

"THE breath of flowers," said Lord Bacon, "is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand." A flower box captures the beauty of the outdoors for you and brings it to your window. Growing plants or blossoms at your windows add color and life to the exterior of your house and accentuate its points of interest. Material furnished includes boxes and brackets as illustrated. Material, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inches thick is used throughout.

C-1494. Flower box (above). Overall dimensions of box $3' 6'' \times 1' 4'' \times 1' 5''$. Brackets $1' 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2' 9'' \times 3''$. Maximum projection from sheathing line $1' 8\frac{3}{8}''$.

C-1495. Flower box (below). Overall dimensions of box, $6' 6'' \times 1' 4'' \times 1' 5''$. Brackets $1' 4'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$. Maximum projection from sheathing line $1' 4\frac{7}{8}''$.

These flower boxes have been so designed that they will harmonize with a house of any architectural type



Woodwork for Garden Structures

IMPORTANT elements of garden architecture are the wall, fence, or hedge, whichever you have, with its doorway or gate, and the pergola and its lattice. There are standard designs of Curtis woodwork shown on pages 200 to 211, that will help you make these things in your garden a delightful success.

If you are fortunate enough to have a stone or brick garden wall, put a little hood over its gateway, as suggested in Figure 1. This hood is shown over Entrance C-112, on page 46.

If you have a hedge or an ordinary garden fence, add a little distinction to the gate by putting over it a pair of arches covered by lattice strips, as suggested in Figure 3. Trellis, C-1290, is shown on page 43. The gate is made up of porch balusters C-1461, page 207.

The fence itself (Figure 2) can be composed of such standard designs as the drop ornament C-1484 inverted on porch post C-1424, balusters C-1460, top rail C-1447 and bottom rail C-1450; the gate is composed of the same members with a bracket C-1487 and ordinary lattice.

The pergola is composed of columns C-1427, which should be set as far apart both ways as they are high, surmounted by ordinary 4 x 8's, or by two 2 x 8's, nailed together, cut on the ends after the pattern of rafter end C-1473. Then atop the purlins you should have rafters of 2 x 6's cut on the ends after the pattern of C-1474; and over these lay your trellis, plant vines and Nature does the rest. Your lumber dealer can furnish this material on a moment's notice from his own stock.

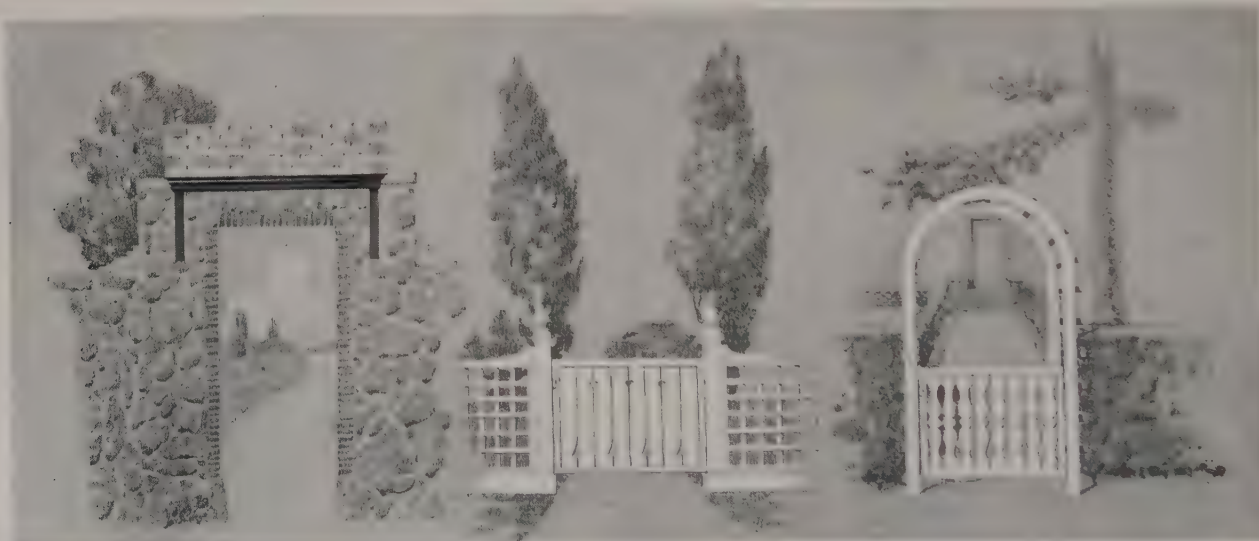


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Exterior Moldings and Interior Trim

"**M**OLDINGS," as defined by the Encyclopedia Britannica, "is the term in architecture for the decorative treatment given to projecting and receding features in stone, wood or other material, by means of curved forms, whereby these features are accentuated and varied, owing to the play of light and shadows on their surfaces."

Moldings occupy an intermediate position between ornamental sculpture and the simple architectural lines of the main structure. The principal characteristics of an architectural expression can often be found in its moldings. They are the architect's means of drawing lines on his building. They enable him to limit its boundaries and its natural divisions with a resulting pleasure to the eye. They do not excel by their complexity or the number of their members but rather by the proportion that the few members bear to each other.

These are matters of so nice discrimination, though of such tremendous importance that the designing of moldings should be left only to the experienced and schooled architect. It is, therefore, with pleasure that the Curtis Companies put this book, with moldings designed by such authorities as Trowbridge and Ackerman, at the service of the home-builders of this country. On pages 214 to 235, the discerning eye will observe the work of these master designers. Many of the old standard patterns of moldings have been re-designed with better proportions, and these you will easily find by reference to the table on page 236, where the old "universal" numbers are listed.

Moldings are employed on the exterior of the house principally on the cornice. The moldings used on it should afford the eye, as it sweeps up the height of the building, a pleasant rest. There are cornices on the following pages which have been designed to give character to the four architectural expressions: Colonial, Southern, English and Western.

All exterior moldings are made of woods that will withstand weather and that will take paint well. Moldings of every pattern are of uniform cutting, due to the efficiency of machine work. The moldings are delivered clean and bright when they reach the job.

Interior trim, as the term implies, constitutes the finishing members that are used around the openings of a room, and the moldings around its base, walls, and ceilings. The trim forms a background or frame for the interior decorations. Consequently, it should not be obtrusive in its design. Curtis interior trim has lines of delicate character and the members are, in the main, small. It employs moldings with judicious effect and it needs only to be seen to be admired.

Good design is not the sole characteristic of Curtis interior trim. The following mechanical features also pertain to trim which bears the Curtis trademark:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) No resinous, sappy, checked, cracked, knotty or otherwise imperfect woods are used. | faces by drum sanding machines, which do not gouge out soft spots or pass over hard ones. |
| (2) The trim is made by machines that cut smoothly and uniformly and which are anchored to the floor so as to minimize jarring and uneven cutting. | (4) Hardwood trim is cut to lengths, fitting only being required on the job. This means an elimination of waste, with its consequent savings. Softwood trim is cut to lengths if specified. |
| (3) Curtis hardwood trim is sanded on its flat | |

On pages 222 to 235, are illustrated some eleven different families or styles of interior trim—enough to satisfy almost every taste, and they are suitable to both the more elaborate dwelling and the humbler cottage. In most cases two pages of illustrations are devoted to a portrayal in actual size of the members of each family of trim, while small inserts in the main plates suggest the appearance of the trim when in actual use. The names, numbers and sizes of the members are listed at the bottom of the pages. The molded members are in every instance of a character that will conform to the lines of the other architectural woodwork and doors and windows illustrated in this book. You can depend upon your Curtis trim carrying the architectural motif of your house throughout its interior.



Exterior Moldings

PERHAPS in no other single thing do many modern houses violate good design so much as in their cornices. Often an ugly house can be made attractive simply by correcting the detail of its columns and cornices. On these pages you will find moldings of correct proportions and good profiles.

DESIGN
NUMBER
C-1520
C-1521
C-1522

NAME
Crown Mold
Crown Mold
Crown Mold

SIZE
 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$
 $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1523	8009	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$	C-1528	8012	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
C-1524	8010	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	C-1529		Bed Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1525	8013	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$	C-1530		Bed Mold	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
C-1526	8014	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1531		Frieze Mold	$1\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
C-1527	8011	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$				

The architectural importance of exterior moldings is explained on page 213



Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1532	8016	Bed Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1533	8018	Bed Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
C-1534	8520	Bed Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2
C-1535	8019	Bed Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1536	8003	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$
C-1537	8005	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$
C-1538	8000	Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$
C-1539	8020	Bed or Crown Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$

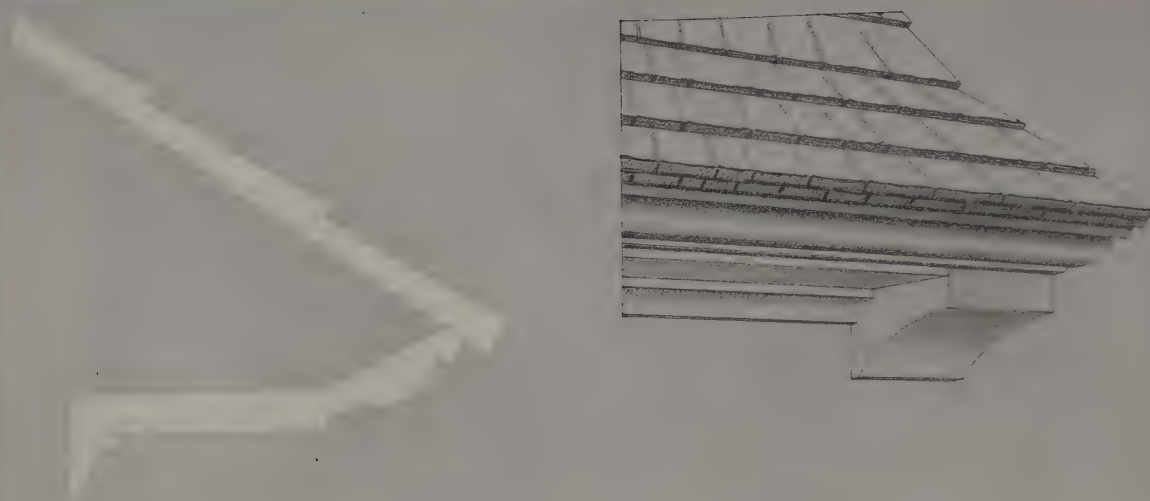
For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1540		Water Table	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1548	8283	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$
C-1541	8610	Screen Mold	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1549	8076	Half Round	$\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$
C-1542		Water Table	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	C-1550	8140	Screen Mold	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$
C-1543	8441	Brick Mold	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	C-1551	8075	Half Round	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{16}$
C-1544		Cornice Mold	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	C-1552	8570	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$
C-1545	8611	Screen Mold	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1553	8284	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$
C-1546	8139	Screen Mold	$\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$	C-1554	8562	Glass Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$
C-1547	8078	Half Round	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1$	C-1555	8285	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$

It is of greatest importance that exterior moldings are formed in accordance with correct architectural detail

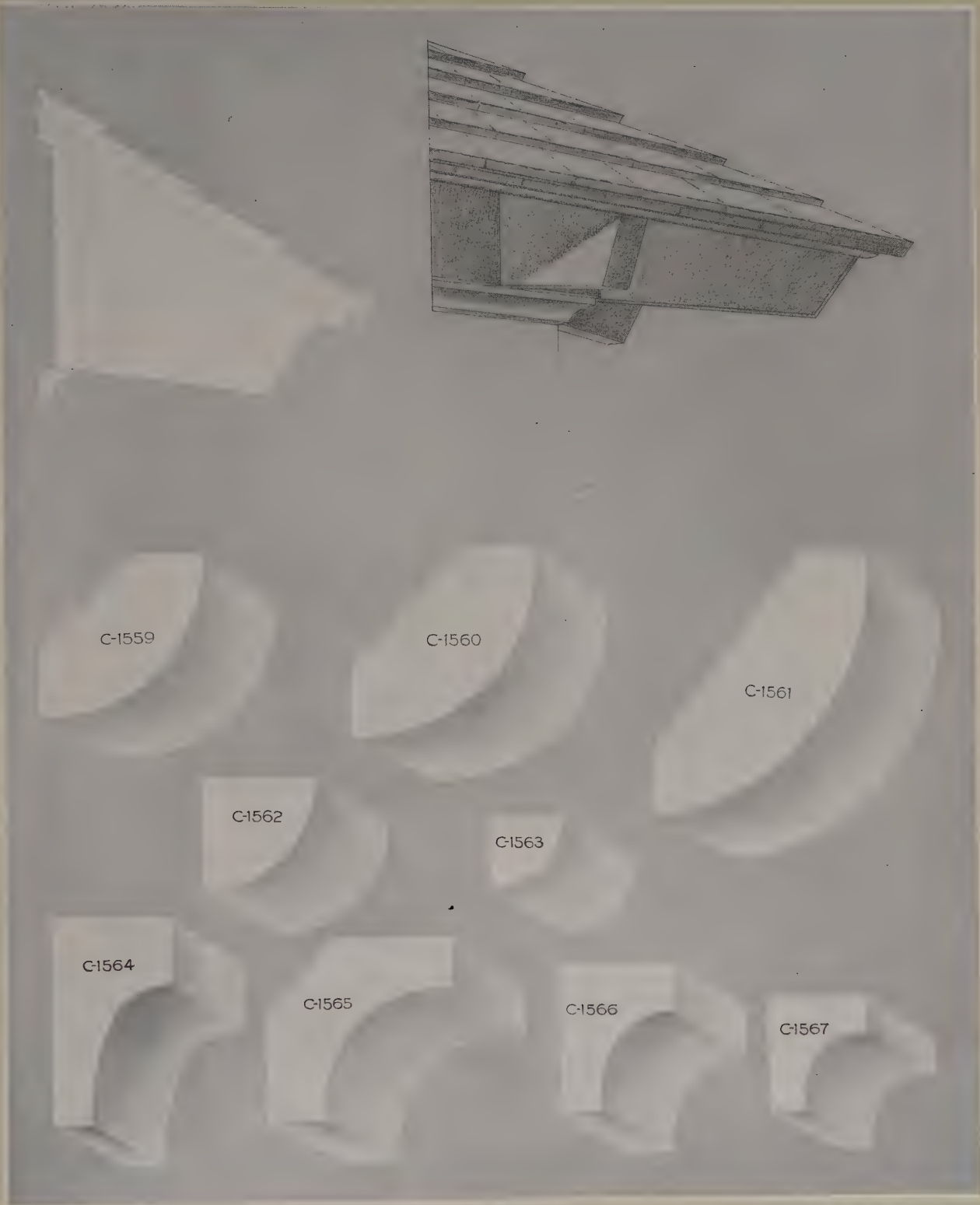


Exterior Moldings

CORRECT proportions and proper projection of cornices are established by the architect, by designing the cornice as though it were to rest on columns. In this way, the cornice is not made too big for the house—a fault apparent to even the untrained eye in many modern houses.

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1556	8535	Cornice Mold	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$
C-1557		Sprung Cove Mold	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 4$
C-1558		Apron Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1559		Quarter Round	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1564	Cove Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1560	8068	Quarter Round	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1565	Cove Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1561		Quarter Round	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1566	Cove Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1
C-1562	8065	Quarter Round	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	C-1567	Cove Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1563	8063	Quarter Round	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$			

The architectural importance of exterior moldings is explained on page 213



Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1568	Cornice Mold	1 x 1 1/2	C-1572	Batten	3/4 x 1 3/4
C-1569	Cornice Mold	1 x 3	C-1572 1/2	Astragal	1 3/4 x 2 1/2
C-1570	Jamb Lining	3/4 x 3 5/8	C-1573	Batten	3/4 x 1 3/4
C-1571	Brick Mold	3/4 x 1 1/2			

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement

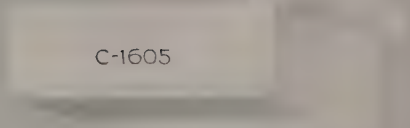
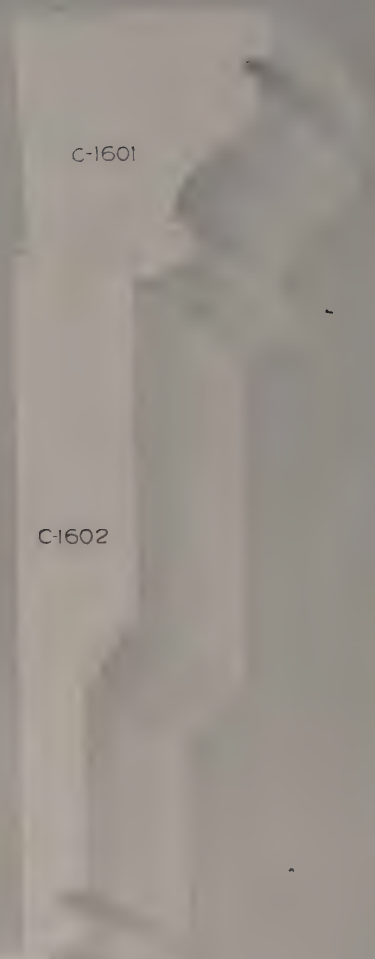


Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1574	8691	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1575	8282	Lattice Strip	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1576	8432	Parting Stop	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1577	8281	Lattice Strip	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1578	8614	Screen Stock	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1579	8430	Blind Stop	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1580	8394	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$
C-1581	8431	Pulley Stile	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$
C-1582	8397	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5
C-1583	8615	Screen Stock	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$

Porch cornices should be made up of moldings of the same, but smaller detail shown in the main cornice



Curtis Standard Trim C-1600

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1601	Back Band	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1602	Casing	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
C-1603	Stool	$\frac{13}{16} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$
C-1604	Apron	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1605	Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1606	Plinth	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1625		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
		Illus. page 224	
C-1626	8540	Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 224	
C-1627		Stop (door)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
		Illus. page 224	

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Curtis Standard Trim C-1600

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1604	Chair Rail	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1612	8065	Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1607	Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1613		Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1608	Base Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$	C-1614		Chair Rail Cap	$\frac{13}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1609	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$	C-1658		Plaster Mold	$\frac{13}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1610	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$			Illus. page 227	
C-1611	Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$				

Curtis Standard Trim C-1600 is illustrated in connection with Interior Door C-300, page 66

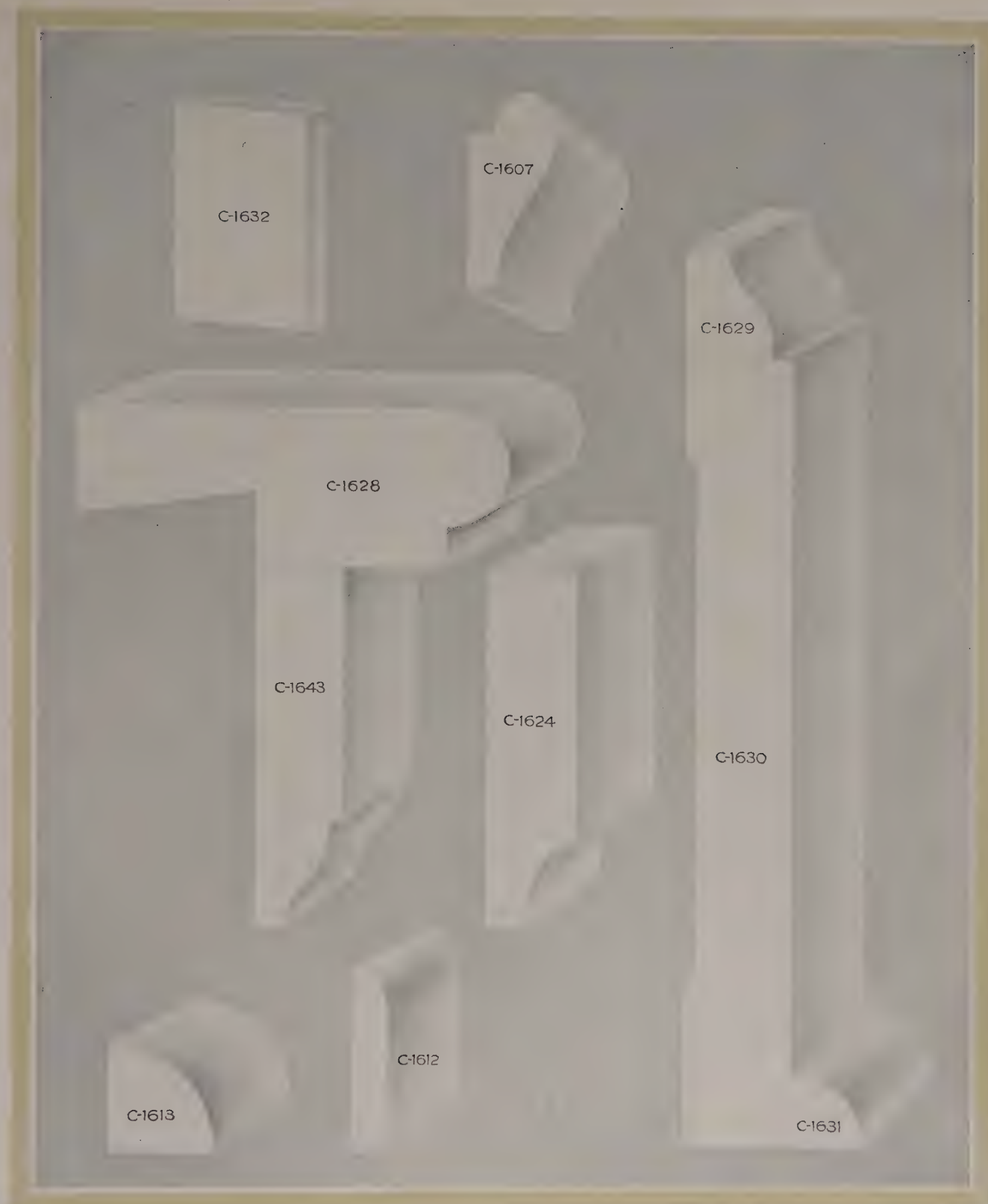


Curtis Standard Trim C-1620 and C-1640

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1605	8540	Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1621		Back Band	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1622		Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$
C-1623		Chair Rail Cap	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1625		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$
C-1626		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1627		Stop (door)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1641	Back Band	1 x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1642	Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$
C-1643	Chair Rail	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$

Other members of this trim same as trim C-1620

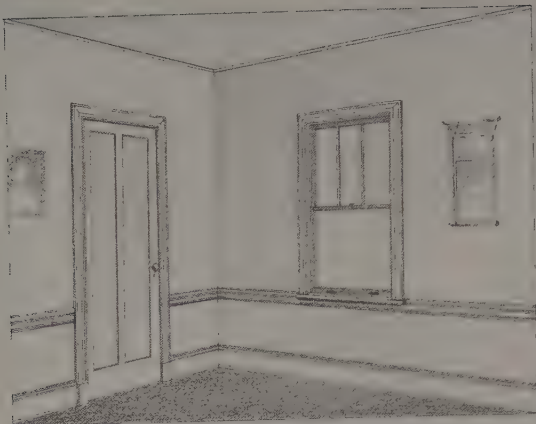


Curtis Standard Trim C-1620 and C-1640

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	C-1620 NAME	SIZE
C-1607	8065	Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1612		Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1613		Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$
C-1624		Apron	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1628		Stool	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3$
C-1629		Base Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$
C-1630		Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1631	8063	Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
C-1632		Plinth	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
		C-1640	
C-1643		Apron	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1658		Plaster Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 227	

Other members of this trim same as C-1620



C-1651

C-1625

C-1652

C-1653

C-1654

Curtis Standard Trim C-1650

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1605	8540	Stop (window) Illus. page 222	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1651	Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1625		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1652	Stool	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
C-1626		Stop (window) Illus. page 224	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1653	Apron	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1627		Stop (door) Illus. page 224	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1654	Plinth	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 6$

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Curtis Standard Trim C-1650

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1607	8065	Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1653	Chair Rail	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1611		Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1655	Chair Rail Cap	$\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1612		Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1656	Base Mold	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$
C-1613		Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1657	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
C-1630		Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	C-1658	Plaster Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$

Curtis standard trim C-1650, is illustrated in connection with French doors, C-321, page 79



Curtis Standard Trim C-1660

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1605	8540	Stop (window)	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1661	Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$
C-1625		Stop (window) Illus. page 224	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1662	Stool	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$
C-1626		Stop (window) Illus. page 224	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1663	Apron	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1627		Stop (door) Illus. page 224	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1664	Plinth	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Curtis Standard Trim C-1660

DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1607	Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1612	8065	Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1608	Base Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$	C-1613		Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1609	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$	C-1658		Plaster Mold Illus. page 227	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1610	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$	C-1663		Chair Rail	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1611	Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1665		Chair Rail Cap	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$

Curtis Standard Trim C-1660, is illustrated in connection with Interior Door C-305, page 71



C-1671

C-1672

C-1675

C-1673

C-1674

C-1676

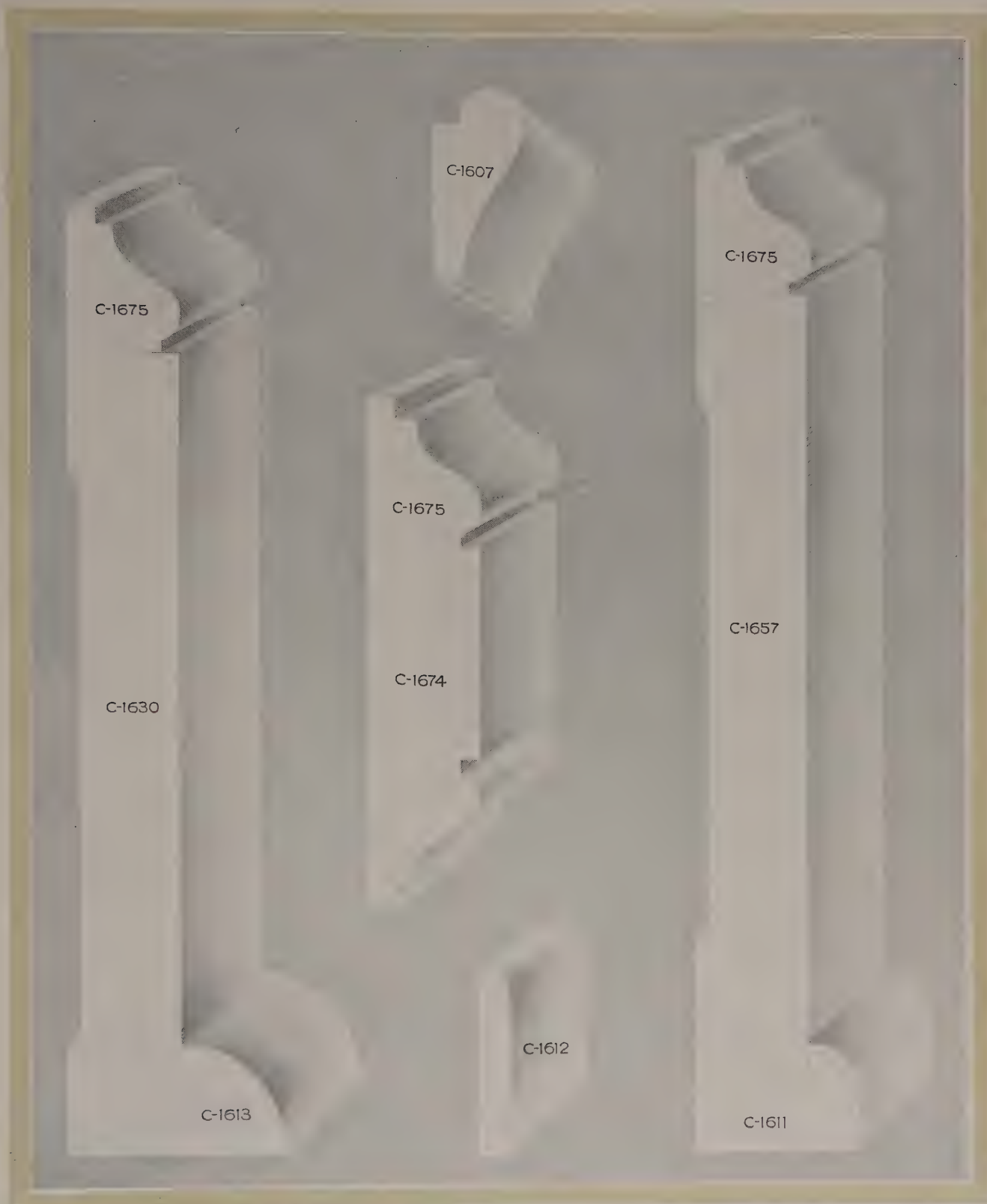
C-1677

C-1625

Curtis Standard Trim C-1670

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	
C-1605		Stop (window)	Illus. page 222	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1673	Stool	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
C-1625		Stop (window)		$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1674	Apron	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1626	8540	Stop (window)	Illus. page 224	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1675	Scribing Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1
C-1627		Stop (door)	Illus. page 224	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1676	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$
C-1671		Cap Mold		$1\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{8}$	C-1677	Plinth	$\frac{7}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$ x 6
C-1672		Head Casing		$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{8}$			

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Curtis Standard Trim C-1670

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1607		Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1657	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
C-1611		Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1658	Plaster Mold Illus. page 227	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1612		Shoe	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1674	Chair Rail	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1613	8065	Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1675	Base Mold	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$
C-1630		Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	C-1675	Chair Rail Cap	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$

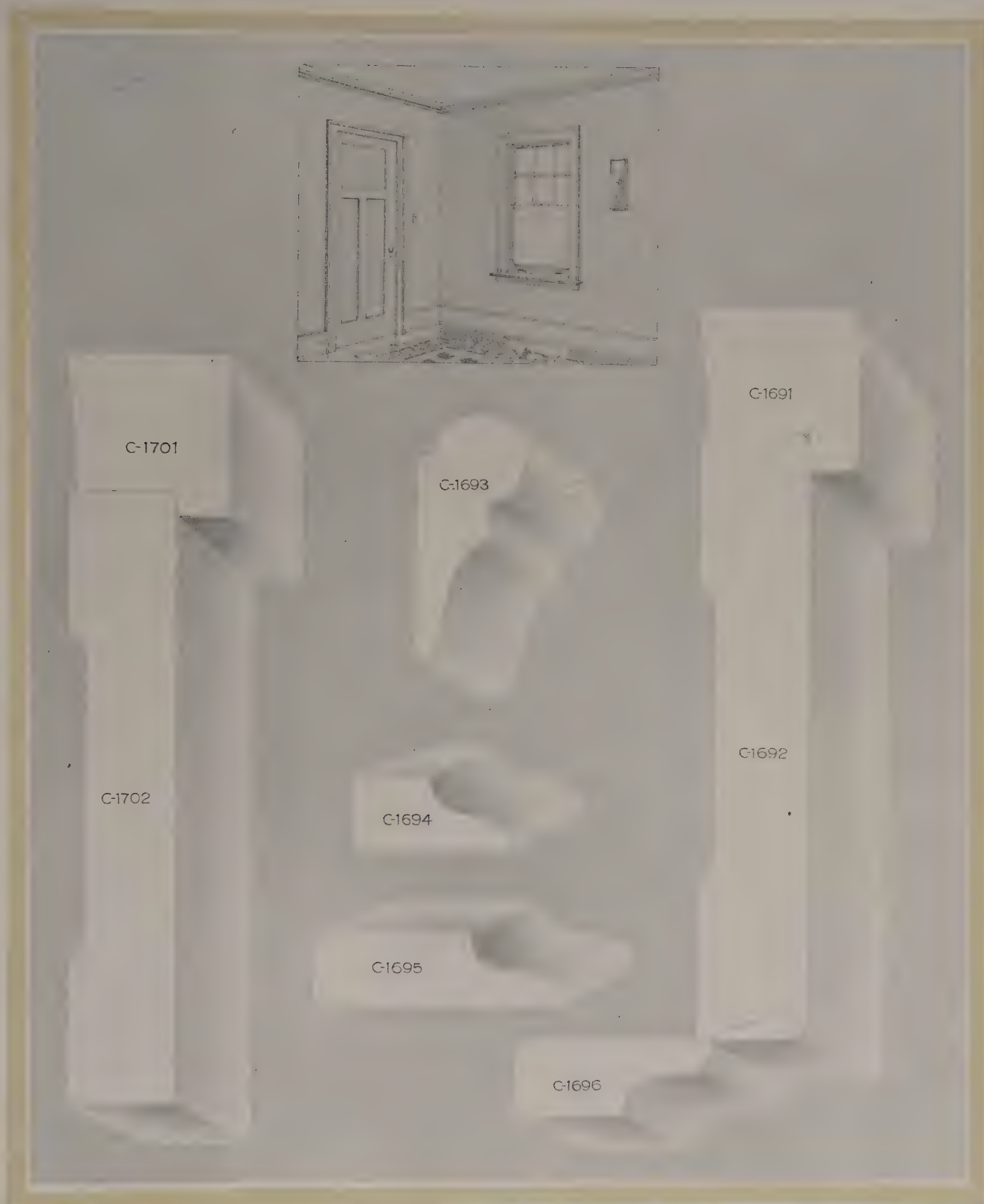
Curtis Standard Trim C-1670, is illustrated in connection with Interior Door, C-301, page 67



Curtis Standard Trim C-1680 and C-1685

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1607	8540	Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1681	Plinth	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{7}{8}$ x $6\frac{1}{4}$
C-1626		Stop (window) Illus. page 224	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1689	Stool	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$
C-1627		Stop (door) Illus. page 224	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1679	Stop	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1631		Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1686	Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1658		Plaster Mold Illus. page 227	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1687	Base	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1681		Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	C-1688	Plinth Not Illus.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1682		Base Mold	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$	C-1689 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stool	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1683		Base	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$			

Other members of this trim same as C-1680



Curtis Standard Trim C-1690 and C-1700

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe Illus. page 223
C-1658		Plaster Mold Illus. page 227
C-1691	8378	Back Band
C-1692	8309	Casing
C-1693	8264	Picture Mold
C-1694	8097	Stop (window)
C-1695		Stop (door)
C-1696	8096	Stop (window)

C-1690

SIZE
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME
C-1714	8267	Stool Illus. page 234
C-1715	8641	Apron Illus. page 234
C-1723	8828	Base Illus. page 235

C-1700

C-1701	8651	Back Band
C-1702	8660	Casing

SIZE
$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$

Other members of this trim same as C-1690

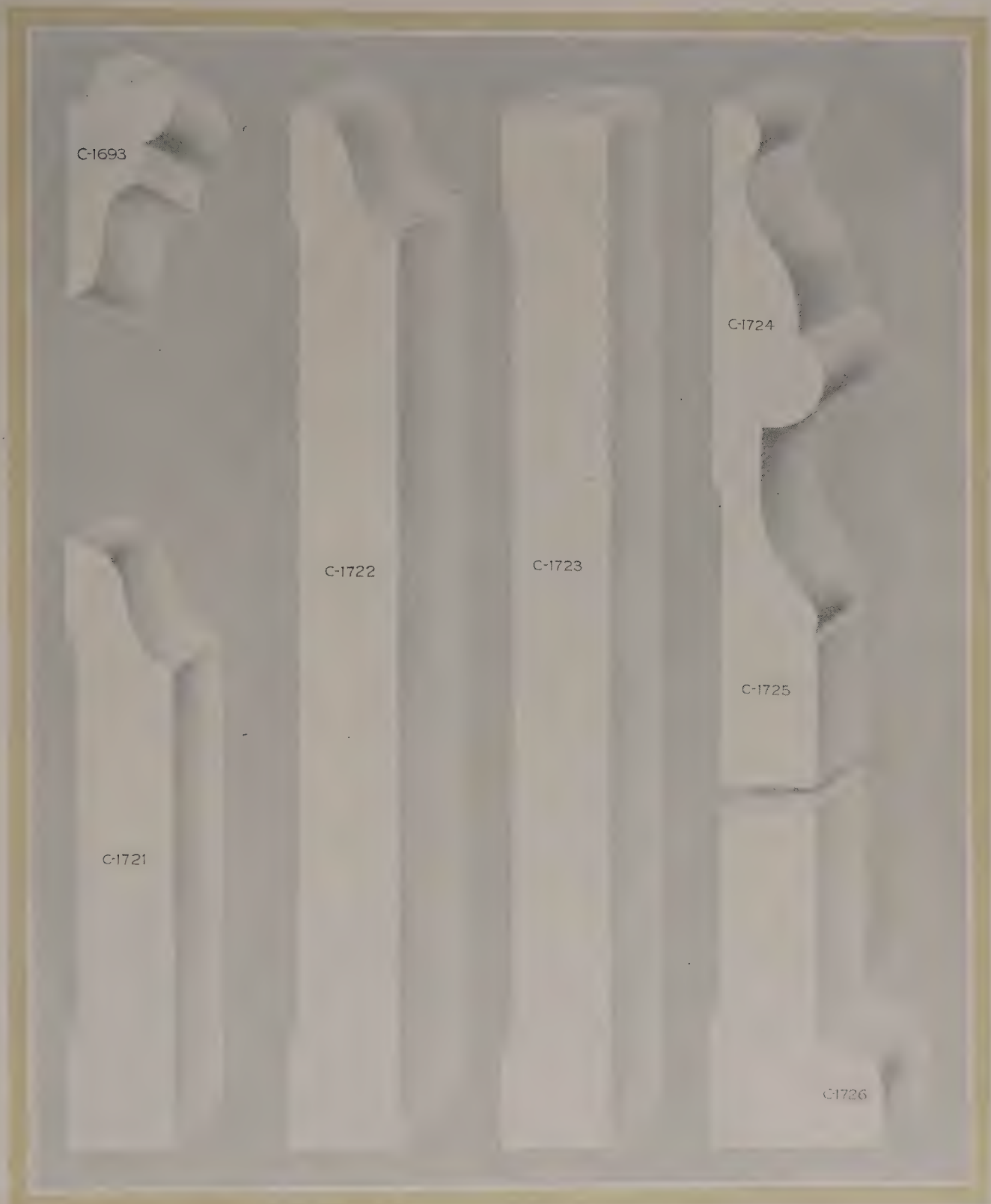


Curtis Standard Trim C-1710

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1711	8715	Cap Mold	1 1/8 x 2
C-1712	8397	Head Casing	3/4 x 5
C-1713	8395	Fillet	7/8 x 1
C-1714	8267	Stool	1 1/8 x 3 5/8
C-1715	8641	Apron	3/4 x 3 5/8

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1716	8308	Casing	3/4 x 3 5/8
C-1717		Plinth	1 1/8 x 3 3/4 x 7 1/4
C-1718	8098	Stop (window)	1/2 x 1 3/8
C-1719		Stop (window) Not Illus	1/2 x 1 1/8
C-1720		Stop (door) Not Illus	1/2 x 1 3/4

For the kinds of wood, price information, and shipping weight, see Curtis Catalog Supplement



Curtis Standard Trim C-1710

DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	UNIVERSAL NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe Illus. page 223	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	C-1723	8828	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1658		Plaster Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1724	8420	Base Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$
		Illus. page 227		C-1725	8421	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1693	8264	Picture Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1726	8422	Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1721	8384	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	C-1727		Plinth (Not Illus.)	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1722	8386	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$			(like C-1717 page 234 but wider)	

A description of the character and construction of Curtis standard trim will be found on page 213

Numerical Index of Exterior Moldings

DESIGN NUMBER	NUMBER OF SIMILAR UNIVERSAL DESIGN	PAGE NUMBER	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NUMBER OF SIMILAR UNIVERSAL DESIGN	PAGE NUMBER	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NUMBER OF SIMILAR UNIVERSAL DESIGN	PAGE NUMBER	SIZE
C-1520		214	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3$	C-1542		217	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	C-1564		219	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1521		214	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$	C-1543	8441	217	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	C-1565		219	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1522		214	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	C-1544		217	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	C-1566		219	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$
C-1523	8009	215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	C-1545	8611	217	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1567		219	$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$
C-1524	8010	215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	C-1546	8139	217	$\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$	C-1568		220	$1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
C-1525	8013	215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	C-1547	8078	217	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1$	C-1569		220	1×3
C-1526	8014	215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1548	8283	217	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	C-1570		220	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
C-1527	8011	215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1549	8076	217	$\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$	C-1571		220	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
C-1528	8012	215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	C-1550	8140	217	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1572		220	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
C-1529		215	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1551	8075	217	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$	C-1572 $\frac{1}{2}$		220	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
C-1530		215	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1552	8570	217	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$	C-1573		220	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1531		215	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1553	8284	217	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	C-1574	8691	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1532	8016	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1554	8562	217	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1575	8282	221	$\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1533	8018	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1555	8285	217	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1576	8432	221	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$
C-1534	8520	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2$	C-1556		218	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1577	8281	221	$\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1535	8019	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	C-1557		218	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 4$	C-1578	8614	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1536	8003	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	C-1558	8535	218	$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$	C-1579	8430	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1537	8005	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	C-1559		219	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1580	8394	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$
C-1538	8000	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1560	8068	219	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1581	8431	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
C-1539	8020	216	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1561		219	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1582	8397	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5$
C-1540		217	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1562	8065	219	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1583	8615	221	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
C-1541	8610	217	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1563	8063	219	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$				

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DESIGN NUMBER	NUMBER OF SIMILAR UNIVERSAL DESIGN	PAGE NUMBER	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NUMBER OF SIMILAR UNIVERSAL DESIGN	PAGE NUMBER	SIZE	DESIGN NUMBER	NUMBER OF SIMILAR UNIVERSAL DESIGN	PAGE NUMBER	SIZE
C-1601		222	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1643		224	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1688 Not Illus.			$\frac{3}{4} \times 2$
C-1602		222	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	C-1651		226	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	C-1689		232	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1603		222	$\frac{1}{16} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$	C-1652		226	$\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	C-1689 $\frac{1}{2}$		232	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1604		222	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1653		226	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1691	8378	233	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1605		222	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1654		226	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	C-1692	8309	233	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
C-1606		222	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	C-1655		227	$\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1693	8264	233	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1607		223	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1656		227	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$	C-1694	8097	233	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1608		223	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$	C-1657		227	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	C-1695		233	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1609		223	$\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$	C-1658		227	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1696	8096	233	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1610		223	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$	C-1661		228	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$	C-1701	8651	233	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1611		223	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1662		228	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	C-1702	8660	233	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
C-1612		223	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1663		228	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	C-1711	8715	234	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$
C-1613	8065	223	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1664		228	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	C-1712	8397	234	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5$
C-1614		223	$\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1665		229	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	C-1713	8395	234	$\frac{1}{16} \times 1$
C-1621		224	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1671		230	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	C-1714	8267	234	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
C-1622		224	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1672		230	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$	C-1715	8641	234	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
C-1623		224	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	C-1673		230	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	C-1716	8308	234	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
C-1624		225	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1674		230	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1717		234	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3$
C-1625		224	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	C-1675		230	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1$	C-1718	8098	234	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1626	8540	224	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1676		230	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1719 Not Illus.			$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1627		224	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1677		230	$\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$	C-1720 Not Illus.			$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1628		225	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3$	C-1679		232	$\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	C-1721	8384	235	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
C-1629		225	$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1681		232	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	C-1722	8386	235	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1630		225	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	C-1682		232	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	C-1723	8828	235	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1631	8063	225	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	C-1683		232	$\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	C-1724	8420	235	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
C-1632		225	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	C-1684		232	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$	C-1725	8421	235	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
C-1641		224	$1 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	C-1686		232	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	C-1726	8422	235	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$
C-1642		224	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	C-1687		232	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	C-1727 Not Illus.			$1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

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